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Poetry.

For the Blade.

THE VOICES OF A NIGHT.

A Canticle of Creeds.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

First Voice.

And in my dream of beauty I beheld
A being rapt and radiant as a star,
Beneath whose kindling light my spirit swelled
To melody;—and streaming from afar,
I saw the spicers of the dawn unbar
The gates of morning; and on every gale
That breathed around Aurora's bannered car,
I saw the Summer's censer-swingers trail
Their odorous incense over hill and dale.

And on my sight uprose a golden mist,
Peopled with many a floating form and fair,—
A Paradise of wand'ring souls, I wot,
Chained to the drifting Eden of the air,
In sunny cavalcades of sweet despair;
And some had harps and sang, and some had flowers,
And others crowns,—and all were debonair;
And everywhere were grottos, glades and bowers,
And purling fountains, vistas, shrines and towers.

Second Voice.

And then the apparent faded, and I sank
Through the misty, chilly lagoons of hapless night,
Age after age, till, prostrate on a bank
That girdled a broad stream, did alight
My giddy soul in spasms of affright;
And from that foul gulf uprose a steam
Of an unholy fire, against my heart's contrite,
While round the red abysm rushed a stream
Of bellowing demons in a fair rage supreme.

And in their midst a bloody dragon stood,
Outlined against the everlasting fire,
And serpents hissed—a horrifying brood—
With writhing fangs and crimson eyes of ire;
And hideous lizards lurked amid the mire
In ghastly squadrons, while upon a throne
Of coiling Satanael perched Perdition's sire,
In deathless regal attire, bold and lone,
And gloating o'er the universal groan.

Third Voice.

Then reeled my senses, and the vision fled
Like some dim-arched pantheon, and I passed
Across the shallowy confines of the dead
Into the dim vacuity and vast,
Where Time himself lies down to rest at last,
And, gloating up and thro' the gloom, I saw
The spectre of the herald of death's horrid fast
Against all egress, and I read the law
Rewritten there, with shuddering and awe.

And there was never demon, bird nor flower,
Nor bursting fountain, stream nor trailing vine;
No singing lip nor salut, nor magic tower,
No sun nor moon, nor any star to shine,
Nor harp to strike, nor silken tress to twine;
A universe of naught! save underneath
The pillars of the dark, one shape divine
Moved to and fro forever, like a wraith,
Amid the hollow realm, and it was—*Death.*

Mason, Ill.

For the Blade.

MY FRIEND.

BY VIRGINIA.

My life was enveloped in darkness Cimmerian,—
No light could I find, though I needed it sore;—
And sometimes I thought, in my wild, mad delirium,
I would end it—be troubled by sorrow no more.
The burden God gave me to carry was heavy—
So heavy at times that my heart was nigh crushed;
But He, in His infinite wisdom and mercy
Sent quiet and peace till my doubtings were hushed.

Quiet and peace in the form of a friend—
A dear, blessed friend, to have and to love!
And she, by her Christian example, has led me
To have perfect trust in our Savior above.
"Come unto me," O sweet words of compassion!
"For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light;
Come unto me, and rest will I give you."
Was ever a promise so full of delight?

I thank God to-day for His blessed gift to mankind—
That Son who the Way is, the Truth and the Life;
And I pray that the hearts now so weary and so care-worn
Will find in Him peace and rest from all strife.

I thank Him to-day for this dear friend of mine—
So sweet and so noble, so tender and true.
My darling! His blessings rest ever upon thee!
And may thy example save other souls, too!

For the Blade.

LAUREL CREEK MINE.

BY GANDERQUILL.

Earth's double shades surround;
Upon the ear no sound
Of hope nor life doth fall.
But dimly comes the click
Of the busy, flashing pick,
As it strikes into the blackness of the wall.

Like flitting fireflies
Gleam the lamps that sink and rise
With the sooty miner's breath,
While they pry the busy steel,
And the loosing masses feel
As they deftly pry them from their ancient beds.

For them no starlight's glow,
The flight of time doth show;
For them how soon to cease!
Above, the hands point one,
And half this shift is done—
Their loved ones dream in humble homes in peace.

Their hands to labor bend,
Or their midnight meal attend,
When—God, who knoweth well
The secrets of the deep,
What forces earth may keep
Within her bosom prisoned, He must tell.

How the strength of demons wrought
In those caverns, swift as thought,
And stilled each pulsing heart—
Left the last word half unsaid,
And the closed mass in its bed,
Tearing limb from limb, and soul and body quick apart.

Fort Scott, Kas.

Our Story Teller.

Written Expressly for the Blade.

COURT AND CAMP;

OR

The Days of "Good Queen Anne."

BY ERNEST WARREN.

Author of "Throne and Scaffold," etc.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE GARRISON ON THE DEFENSIVE.

As the first faint rays of the morning sun gleamed faintly through the latticed windows and cast a crimson glow like a blush upon the disordered table, the scene of the last night's debauch, in the old manor house at Hatfield Peverll, 'Squire Harbottle roused himself with a resonant yawn, from the capacious arm chair, in which he had passed a fraction of the night, and cast his sinewy arms above his head, as he shouted with stentorian lungs for Jonas and bade that sleepy servitor go fetch a tankard of ale with a toast in it.

Harbottle was one of those men with constitutions of iron, whom no bodily fatigue, no riot and dissipation could overcome. His cheery red face glowed with health and spirit as he tossed off the contents of the flagon and as he gazed upon the semi-drunken forms around him, he muttered a good round oath at the niminy-piminy youths of the day, who could not take their liquor like gentlemen and be none the worse for it five hours afterwards.

A few hearty kicks, distributed with strict impartiality amongst his friends, had the effect of rousing them, and as they staggered to their feet and rubbed their eyes, he bade them all sober themselves at the pump, where for the next half hour the stable boy was kept in full employ; while the 'Squire making, himself at home as was his wont, gave instructions for a hearty breakfast to be spread, preparatory to a general exodus.

Sir Julian Sandys, used though he was to the wine-bibbing of the London taverns, had been not a little upset by the deep potations of the brawny and hard-headed, fox-hunting 'Squires of Essex, and presented but a sorry appearance, as with disordered clothes and wig awry, he painfully opened one blood-shot eye after the other, nor was Lord Chennery in one whit better plight.

"'Adsocks, 'tis a rare rogue," said Sir Julian; "'tis but a sorry welcome to the country. Let Dick Steele write as he will of the delights of pastoral life, by Chloe and Daphne I swear that a rural headache is a hundred fold worse than a Town one."

"Deuce take me," stammered Lord Chennery; "if these boors had not a mind to be our death. Stap me if these strong liquors be gentleman's drink."

"Tally-ho!" shouted 'Squire Harbottle with a voice which made the rafters ring again; "by the Lord, you look as washed out as the ghosts of a couple of boiled owls. Ale, man, ale!" and he slapped Sir Julian on the back with a blow that fairly staggered him; "naught like a tankard of buzzing ale to set thee right after a frisky night. First ale, then a rousing good breakfast, then a gallop of a score of miles, and to my home where if I see ye not beneath the table this night ere the clock chimes 10 I am no true man. What, ho there! Jonas stir thy laggard stumps! breakfast, I say, breakfast, a good one, and a pair of capons, with such odds and ends as be handy will do for me. No man shall call Jack Harbottle a glutton; he cares not what he eats so that there be plenty of it, though if there be a coursed hare in the larder, or a scrap of venison pasty, I am not the man to say them nay."

'Squire Harbottle's companions, used to such a debauch as that of the preceding evening for at least 300 nights out of the 365, rolled in from the court yard one by one with disordered hair and faces fresh from the ablutions of the pump, round, rough and rosy, their garments negligently arranged and stained with liquor, their ruffles dirty and torn, and as they congregated together and faced Sir Julian Sandys and Lord Chennery, both white and haggard and wearing a foolish, dazed look as they gazed from one to another, the gallant Essex huntsmen burst into a loud, prolonged fit of laughter.

Lord Chennery made an angry gesture as he moved towards the little side table on which his sword lay, but Sir Julian laid a restraining hand upon his arm.

"'Adslife, dear rogue," quoth he; "thou wilt not fight this scum who laugh because 'tis now they see a nobleman and gentleman for the first time."

"In truth, Julian, I have little stomach for fighting," said his Lordship, as a sudden qualm came over him on finding himself face to face with a hot, steaming joint which at that moment Jonas bore from the kitchen.

"To table—to table," cried the old 'Squire, driving the rest like a flock of sheep, and himself sitting down before the roast meat which diffused a grateful odor throughout the hall. With scant ceremony the hunters all scrambled into their seats, Sir Julian and Lord Chennery alone excusing themselves. "'Adslife," continued Harbottle the next moment, springing to his feet, with knife and fork in hand; "'adslife, we were like to have forgotten our most important dish. Where is our host?"

"These young fop who are invincible in St. James', cannot stand our country life," said one with a chuckle, as he held out his tankard for replenishing.

"Nay, never a word against Ned Charteris. I warrant our host is one of the right sort, for he comes of a good stock. Here, Jonas, move thy wooden pegs, else thou shalt have this flagon at thy head. Get thee to thy master and tell him this honorable company awaits him."

"And tell him this honorable company is cursed hungry," interposed Bob Thorndyke, one of the most reckless and harum scarum of the whole crew.

"You may spare Jonas his errand," said Masham, as he descended the oaken staircase; "I am charged with a message and an apology to you all."

"Foregad, he hath the headache, and needs his nurse!" cried Thorndyke, and a roar followed the sally.

"'Adzooks, dear Captain," said Sir Julian; "prithee, let us leave these vulgar men and find some accomodation more befitting our condition. I could have told Ned, had he but asked my advice, that these were not fitting companions for my Lord Chennery and myself."

"I must speak to your friends, Sir Julian," said Capt. Masham, as he impatiently shook off the hand which the time-serving Baronet had laid upon his shoulder.

"Well, well? This message—what is this message?" asked 'Squire Harbottle impatiently; "it is ill dallying with starving men."

"Charteris bids me speak to you all on his behalf," said Masham, taking a position at the head of the table; "first, he bids me say you are welcome to all such poor hospitality as his house affords and begs that you will call for all that you desire, but begs you to excuse his presence at the breakfast."

"So that we may eat and drink, a man more or less matters little," said the man on the 'Squire's left, who had been waiting, knife and fork in hand, to make an onslaught on the chine.

"'Tis devilish ill done of Ned," muttered Sir Julian.

"Charteris wishes me to add," continued Masham, not heeding any of the interruptions; "that, as this is the last time you will gather beneath his roof, he——"

"Death and the devil!" bellowed 'Squire Harbottle, springing to his feet, an example followed by the greater part of those at table; "is this an insult? Foregad, 'tis the last time I set foot within this hall, but I leave it not till Master Charteris, or you, his popinjay, Captain, have answered to me for such words."

"And I—and I—and I!" chorussed half a dozen voices.

"The boy must be mad," sighed Sir Julian; "he will have to fight the whole County."

"Stap me, but I have had enough fighting," said Lord Chennery; "I would to heaven we had made our flight to some less barbarous country."

"Bear with me, gentlemen," said Masham, who had stood utterly unmoved during the demonstration; "if any one amongst you feels aggrieved, my sword is at his disposal, but as you are all quarreling with shadows, would it not be as well to see what substance there is for your anger?"

"Hear him," said the rubicund old 'Squire, sullenly sinking back into his chair.

"Why does not Charteris speak for himself, instead of employing a mouthpiece?" asked Thorndyke.

"Gentlemen, I ask for silence while I explain my errand here," said Masham, who retained his temper only by a great effort, as the mantling color in his cheeks all too plainly showed.

"Yes, I beg you keep silence," interposed Sir Julian; "remember Ned is *my* cousin and must not be condemned unheard."

"Gentlemen, the reason why Ned Charteris, whom we all know, love and respect——"

"Hear! hear!" from Lord Chennery.

"The reason, I say, why our friend acquaints you that 'tis the last time you will be his guests is, that eight hours ago, when the hour of midnight sounded, this old Manor House, its farms, gardens and fair acres ceased to be his property, and that he himself, like you gentlemen, is only in the house at this moment on sufferance."

"Adslife!" cried Harbottle, "that puts another color to it. He can't ask us into another man's house. But in the devil's name, how does this change come about?"

"Like many another," continued Masham; "our friend Charteris found the pleasures and gaities of a Town life carried him beyond the reach of his purse."

"The boy outrun the Constable," interposed the Squire, "I did it myself two score years ago. Well, what then?"

"He raised money upon interest, giving this, his ancient heritage, as security. He signed papers without fully understanding their purport, and for the sake of a few paltry gold pieces to cast upon the gaming table, or to pour into the lap of venal beauty, he is now a beggar."

"Whoo oo-oop," cried the Squire, smacking his stalwart thigh with a report like a pistol shot, "'tis a lad of spirit. I was just such another when I was his age. I like him for it, Adslife! I love him for it, and would he were here to pledge me in a bumper of this generous claret."

"Gentlemen, you have yet to learn the worst. Charteris, trusting in the promise of a false friend, who undertook to supply him with the means whereby he might release his estate from the clutches of this money lender, came hither, never doubting that he would have the money in his hands to meet this Brookwood when he came hither to-day to claim his gold or the forfeit land. That friend, gentlemen, has played Ned false, and he goes forth to-day into the world penniless, to carve his fortune with his sword. Do not blame him then that he is in no mood to join you in your cups and mingle in your merriment."

"A cup of the right sort never did man harm yet," interrupted Squire Harbottle, "but he must e'en have his own way. Tell him we are heartily sorry for him, Capt. Masham. Come, lads, this is no longer a place for us. To horse, boys, to horse! and away."

"By my life," muttered Sir Julian to Lord Chennery, "thou wouldst not believe how I have worked to shield honest Ned from this catastrophe."

"Stap me, but 'tis not the mode to treat a gentleman," said his lordship, buckling on his sword.

"Gentlemen," said Masham for the last time, "it only remains for me to add that at any moment the foul usurer who hath obtained by chicanery possession of this fair estate may arrive, as he vowed not to allow one single half-day's grace, and those who do not choose to remain as Saul Brookwood's guests, had better to horse."

"Saul Brookwood!" exclaimed a half a dozen tongues simultaneously, and an angry Babel of tongue arose, for scarce a man in the company but had some story to tell of the evil usages of the too well known money lender, and in the midst of the chatter, Masham quietly and unobserved withdrew to join his friend, Ned Charteris, in the upper chamber.

"Hold!" cried Squire Harbottle, as his boon companions commenced to buckle on their spurs and start for their horses. "Hold! Let no man who calls me friend leave till I have spoken."

"Another bottle? With all my heart!" responded Thorndyke.

"No, sirrah! Not another drop. Listen to me, first. This Ned Charteris seems a bright, likely young fellow. I knew his grandfather; we were boys together, and many a flagon we have quaffed, many a wench we have kissed, and many a fox we have hunted side by side. Why should we suffer this lad to go hence, with no fortune but his sword he carries at his belt? Is he the sort to tamely submit to the grasping greed of Saul Brookwood?"

"Oh, curse Brookwood!" said Thorndyke, and the others joined in doing so with hearty unanimity.

"What are these money grubbers, these bloodsuckers to us?" continued the old Squire, waxing eloquent as he proceeded, "What have we to do with him or he with us?"

"Nothing now, the fates be thanked."

"Is this fellow with a writ and a Sheriff officer to come down here, and turn out the rightful owner? Is the Count Lombard, the rascally man, the sort of a man we want for a friend and neighbor, when Ned Charteris, the rightful lord of the soil, is in our midst?"

"No, no, no," from a dozen throats.

"Well then, boys," continued the Squire, with a resounding oath, "I tell you what every man Jack of you will do if ye be friends of mine, and if ye have the spirits of rabbits, we will defend this house against this Brookwood and not a foot shall he set across the threshold."

"Adzooks, a plucky proposal," simpered Sir Julian, "but the law, 'Squire Jack, think of the law."

"A fico for the law! An if ye be afraid, get you hence. If the law permits Saul Brookwood to rob Ned Charteris of his own, well—so much the worse for the law. We'll reform it."

"Down with the old rascal!" shouted Thorndyke, "'adslife, 'twill be better sport than bear hunting. Shut to the doors, and up bolts and bars, secure the windows, and get every gun and pistol the house can boast, to give the old rascal a warm reception. Here be arms already, at our service."

Thorndyke ran to the trophy, which ornamented the pannelled wall of the wall, and hastily pulled down the pistols, daggers and harquebusses, which composed it, while others of the party entering fully into the wild adventure, of the projected resistance to Brookwood, hastened to close the windows and barricade them with the furniture and such articles as could be turned to account. Meanwhile 'Squire Hardbottle, chuckling and rubbing his red hands in glee, hustled hither and thither with encouraging words and smart suggestions, as full of jollity and spirits as a boy of 18, and bent upon carrying out his own idea to the very end.

"Let's see how they will find their way through this," he cried, with an unctuous laugh, as with his giant strength he moved the heavy table. Without exerting his huge strength he pushed the massive dining table against the front door, "Let's see what sort of reception this will afford the stoutest bailiff of the lot," he continued as he loaded a monster horse pistol and placed it ready on a shelf.

Though Harbottle and his friends were actuated by a desire to serve Ned Charteris, to tell the truth it was more hatred of the usurous class than love for this one of their victims that prompted their action; while perhaps a still stronger inducement than either was to be found in the love of frolic, especially when spiced with a certain amount of adventure and risk which was natural to a body of hard-riding, hard-drinking, pleasure-loving, active, and yet idle men, who were only too ready to embark on any expedition, however wild, at a moment's notice.

Squire Harbottle, though now an old man, was younger in spirit and in limb than many who were ten, and even twenty years his juniors, and amongst his younger companions it was a point of honor never to shirk a bottle, a leap, or a frolic, which he might propose, and despite a lesser burthen of years there were but few in his noisy company who could sit out a debauch with him, or follow him from first to last in any arduous enterprise. Now, in preparing the old manor house at Hatfield Peverll for the onslaught of the usurer, with his crew of Sheriff's officers and bailiffs, none so active as he, and in set purpose not another man had so completely his heart in the undertaking, which to his excited fancy seemed likely to keep the house and lands in the possession of Ned Charteris.

"By Heaven!" he cried, "if I send a charge of shot into the carcass of the rascally money-lender, hang me, if I don't blow the Coroner's brains out (only he hasn't got any) if he doesn't bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide."

CHAPTER XVIII.

"A FRIEND OF NED'S."

"Stap me, Julian, but we left London and all it holds dear to us, to escape the consequences of fighting, and perish me, if there be here not more bloody-minded ruffians than we left behind us," said Lord Chennery, shaking his perfumed handkerchief, and diffusing a scent of orange flowers about the hall, noticeable even above the aroma of the joints, the wines, and the strong waters.

"'Slife, my dear Lord, I would not for mine honor, that Ned had dragged us hither, but as thou knowest, he is my kinsman, and one cannot desert one's own flesh and blood, stifle me if one can."

"Bravely spoken, Julian," cried Harbottle, who had approached them unnoticed, "and for thy very clanship, thou shalt have the post of honor. 'Tis not another of you London coxcombs to whom I would surrender the honor of first shot at Saul Brookwood, but faith, as thou art in truth allied to Ned Charteris, thou shalt e'en pot him like a rabbit, as he comes up the ride."

"No, no," faltered Sir Julian, thoroughly taken aback," I am no fighting man, Jack, and that thou knowest. Besides—besides—"

"Well, sir, what more excuses?" asked the Squire, sternly.

"Why, Gadsook, I am not in my own County, Jack. If I were to shoot him here, 'twould be poaching—rank poaching, Jack. No, no, if there is any game to be brought down, I prithee keep the honor and glory of the shot to thyself, Jack."

"Mum," growled Harbottle, grimly, looking at the speaker with no favorable glance, "I thank thee for thy courtesy, Julian, thou art a modest man, but maybe thy friend, the young Lord from St. James', would like to try his hand? In hunting we ever give our guests the post of honor."

"Stap me, if I care to rob you Squire," said Lord Chennery, "were I on my own land, or even in my own fair County of Dorset, I would shoot Bailiffs with thee for a wager, and would pink Sheriff's officers with thee for a thousand crowns ahead, but 'twould be a poor compliment to thee, were I to take the honor and glory of the day, which rightly appertain to thee. No, no, Squire, I am a modest man, and stifle me if I do it."

"I thought as much," grumbled Harbottle, turning abruptly on his heel, "thank heaven you be neither of you in your own country. We do not need such men in Essex."

"My Lord Duke of Marlborough," said Thorndyke, coming up at this juncture, and making a low mock reverence, "what are your Generalship's further plans for this campaign?"

"Colonel Thorndyke," replied the old man, chuckling as he entered into the joke, "if that the defences are in good condition, and the arms and amunition well disposed, dispatch scouts to give us timely warning of the approach of the enemy."

"By Mars, the God of war," cried Sir Julian eagerly "let me be the scout. 'Tis a post after my own heart."

"Now stap me, Julian, if thou hast not taken the words from my mouth."

"Nay, nay," replied Harbottle, grimly, "we have better work for two such doughty warriors, within the fortress. There have been known scouts who thought more of their worthless skins than of their duty. No, no, we will find a duty more congenial to your natures. You shall defend the wine cellar, against all invaders, and be rewarded with but a single bottle each half hour, to keep your courage up."

"Stap me," said Lord Chennery, but taking care to speak in a low tone, "if 'twere not beneath the dignity of a Peer of the Realm I would call this Essex boor to account for his words."

"Aye, by my sword, and so would I," said Sir Julian, "it grieves me that my kinsman should have sought such low company, and by my sword I will e'en give him his choice between them and me, for *I* will none of them."

Meanwhile every preparation had been made in the old hall, to give Saul Brookwood a warm reception on his arrival. The shutters had been fastened across the windows, the door barricaded, and loopholes cut both for purpose of observation, and to admit of the discharge of the fire-arms, which had been routed out from chests and snatched from cunningly devised trophies thus ruthlessly destroyed.

In these comparatively matter of fact days, it may seem well nigh incredible, than on so slight a pretext, a party of men holding responsible positions in the County, could so easily be induced to join, in so wild and harum-scarum an adventure. But the law in the glorious days of good Queen Anne, was slow to travel and uncertain in action, especially when the culprit was of family, wealth, and position. Besides a bailiff, a money lender, a Sheriff's officer, were all considered as fair sport, by the country gentry to hunt, chivy, worry and pursue, as ever a fox in the Squire's coverts.

Two of the huntsmen were dispatched on fleet horses, one down the avenue another along the back road, which gave access to the rear of the premises in order to watch and bring the first tidings of the approach of the enemy, and meanwhile to cheer the spirits of the garrison, Jonas was bidden to fetch more wine from the cellar, and broach a fresh cask of ale.

"They come! they come!" cried the two scouts, galloping in simultaneously, and in a couple of minutes their horses were unsaddled, and safely stabled, while the small door which had been opened to give them egress, was closed again, the moment they passed through it, and bolted and barred for greater security.

"Gadszooks 'tis a queer money lender this," quoth 'Squire Harbottle at his post of observation; "who in the devil's name is this, who comes in such hot haste on foot and unattended?"

"'Tis one of the brood, never doubt," cried Thorndyke, "shall we challenge first, or fire?"

"Nay, nay," cried the 'Squire lowering the heavy old fashioned hardquebus, which he had levelled through the loophole in the central door," 'tis but a lad, a mere boy, who might be a woman for his beardless chin. 'Twould be worse than shooting a hare on her form, to spend powder on such a whippersnapper. Halt! Who goes there?" he cried with the full power of his stentorian lungs.

The boy came to a sudden stand, and looked around bewildered, wondering whence the challenging voice proceeded. He was a young and handsome lad, whose splashed boots and travel-stained coat told that he had ridden far and fast, although his appearance before the house was on foot.

"Is this the Manor House of Hatfield Peverll" he asked vaguely, of the shuttered windows and barred doors.

"What if it be?"

"I beseech you give me instant admission. I have important business with the master which brooks no delay."

"With Ned Charteris?"

"Aye, with Ned Charteris."

"Do you come as friend or foe?"

"A friend, yes, yes a thousand times, as friend—I would save him from those who desire him evil. Give me admission; pray waste no further time in useless questioning, whosoever you may be, for every moment is of value."

"'Tis some spy of the enemy," cried Thorndyke.

"If he be," retorted the Squire, "methinks a dozen of us are more than a match for him. If in very truth, he be a friend of Ned's, he is welcome, and if he be a foe, why I alone methinks can give a good account of him," and Harbottle looked from the slight form without, at his own brawny muscular limbs.

Then going to the side door, he undid the massive fastenings, and called to the boy who was trembling with eager anxiety, to come round to him.

"Art thou in truth a friend of Ned's?"

"Aye, heart and soul, I am."

"Then enter friend, for thou art amongst brothers here."

"Where is he? I see him not," cried the lad looking eagerly round from one strange face to another, "I prithee take me to him, and you be his friends, as you would have me believe."

"'Tis a pretty boy, faith," said Thorndyke, "I would he had a pretty sister."

"Gentlemen, are you mocking me?" cried the new arrival, with a tone of alarmed doubt, "where is he whom I seek? I have traveled far in his service, and I warrant me, the news I bring him will be welcome. In another 10 minutes it may be too late, for those who mean him ill are close at hand."

"Buds! That's so," said a stout jovial old fellow who had hitherto held his peace, "see here they come, helter, skelter, up the avenue."

"Come, boy," quoth Squire Harbottle, but in a gentler tone than he had hitherto spoken, "now is the time to win the conqueror's laurels, and go to the low countries to serve under the great Duke, as the reward of merit for having shot a Sheriff's officer."

Peering from a loop-hole in the shutters, Saul Brookwood ambling on a broken kneed nag was seen advancing up the avenue, attended by three shabby myrmidons of the law, as sorrily mounted as himself.

All unconscious of the reception awaiting them, they came along the drive at a jog trot pace, while Brookwood who rode a little in advance, looked now on this side, now on that, with an air of pride, as he took possession in his thoughts, every acre and every tree, and mentally appraised their value.

"I know not what all these preparations mean," cried the boy, as he looked around him, thoroughly dazed, "I prithee, take me to thy master," and he laid an appealing hand on Harbottle's coat sleeve.

"Master? Ha! ha! my pretty youngster, we Essex gentlemen know no such word. If thou art Ned Charteris's page, thou shalt fight for him. Take this, and the Squire pulled down from the wall, a cumbrous horse pistol, "now let me see whether thou art a fair shot. Aim well at yon second horseman, not at the front one—him in the scarlet waistcoat. Aim low, for these old fashioned weapons kick consumedly. 'Tis Brookwood who rides first; *I* will take care of him. Lord, to think how an ounce of shot apiece will scare them."

Meanwhile the usurer and his assistants having ridden close to the house saw plainly that it was barred and bolted, against their admission.

"Open in the name of the law," cried Brookwood, as he hammered at the oaken door, with the butt of his heavy riding whip.

THEN AND NOW—1816-1884.

Early Superstitions of the West.

BY DR. B. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, O.

The writer was born and brought up on the Western frontiers. He dates his recollections far back as 1811. In this communication, the first person is used, as the easiest way of communicating that which is to be said, because the writer tells of his personal experiences and his knowledge.

The difference between then and now is too great, and the two ends of time too far apart to be brought together. I do not expect to bring my experiences, and the superstitions I was familiar with in my young life, on the frontiers, to the comprehension of the present age, or to bring those under 50 years into sympathy with them. It will be enough if I chronicle them faithfully, and let it go at that. In doing so, I shall find the endorsement of all elderly persons who lived in the West 60 years ago and more. By the West is here meant the great Northwestern Territory.

At the time from which my recollections begin the whole country was in the wake of Salem witchcraft. In fact there were few who did not believe in witches, and those few were held to be stubborn heretics, who were beyond and amical to the popular opinion. To bring the matter fairly before my readers, I will briefly relate a few of the ways the witches had of tormenting mortals, together with some of their other pranks, and then tell how in some instances the witches were treated by mortals, merely premising, that as a rule witches were old women, and the more ugly they were the more to be feared, and that there were few neigh. borhoods that did not have one or more witches.

To begin then, both my parents believed in witches. Among the very first fire side stories I heard were about witches. In moving from Kentucky to Ohio, three or four families in company, my father's being of the number, they put up for the night in a new log house by the road side; a house that had not yet been occupied. This was in 1808, and the place was within the bounds of the present Highland County. That night the witches came there and kept up a disturbance throughout the time the movers remained. They walked on the roof all night, rattled the boards on the loft, drove nails over head, and finished their revel by bewitching a yearling heifer, a gift to my mother by her father, so she could not travel.

On another occasion my mother assisted others in forcing open the clenched fists of a bewitched girl, and found the froth of the witch's mouth, and the imprint of teeth in the palms. My mother was as good a woman as ever lived, but she believed every word of this religiously and conscientiously to the day of her death.

A very common trick of the witches was that of bewitching the cream so the butter would not come The method of breaking the charm was that of heating a smoothing iron to nearly a red heat, and then dropping it into the churn, after which the butter soon began to appear. I have seen my mother do it more than once. And instances were reported where the supposed witch received a severe scald or burn the same day. The circumstance of the hot iron changing the temperature of the milk into the required condition for churning, had not, at that day, occurred to anybody.

Epilepsy, shingles, croup, the itch, blindness, and even worms, was the work of witches. In fact there were few maladies, especially those afflicting children, that were not of their procuring. And in like manner domestic animals were the subjects of the malice of witches, the poll evil, fistula, yellow water, and many other forms of disease in horses; the hollow horn, murrain, and the like, in cattle; kidney worm in hogs, was all their work. And if cattle and horses got on the lift, which was common, they were bewitched. The blind staggers in animals was one of their methods. Even house-cats were sometimes bewitched; and are to this day, in the same way. Domestic fowls did not escape. The gapes in chickens was charged to the imps. And for a hen to crow, it was taken that she was bewitched; or it was an omen of some impending calamity or misfortune. They were also supposed to have something to do with the blight of crops, of early and late frosts.

Witches were charged with saddling and bridling horses, under cover of night, and with whip and spur putting them through vast aerial flights to the moon, or some far-off region, perhaps to the fairy convocations, and then returning to their places before morning. Many a jaded and foaming beast was found in the stall, or stable, after daylight, stiffened and unfitted for service. Nor did even this satisfy these imps of the air. Human beings were sometimes taken from their beds and formed into the equine species, and then put to the same service, the firs knowledge of which on came to them upon finding themselves so stiff and sore as scarcely to be able to rise and go about their ordinary duties. I have heard more than one person tell how they had been ridden nearly to death by witches.

There were various methods of dealing with witches, some of which were imagined to be successful. For the treatment of animals supposed to be bewitched, a very frequent plan was that of branding them on the forehead with a red hot iron. I have seen many a poor brute thus tortured while they roared with agony as the vapor arose from their roasting flesh. The hanging of old horseshoes above the door of the cabin was believed to be a charm that kept the witches from crossing the threshold, and I have seen them thus hung up within the last 10 years, showing that the belief in the witchcraft had not yet entirely faded out. A common belief was that to borrow any article of domestic use from the suspected witch, or from the family, that so long as it was kept away, her power for evil was suspended, so far as the family or property of the borrowing family was concerned. I recall an instance when an old woman came to our house to get her cornmeal sifter that had been kept from her for an unreasonable length of time, and how surprised and mortified she was upon learning, for the first time, that she was suspected for being a witch. This was one of the awkward features of the whole matter, that the suspected parties were seldom aware that they were held by their neighbors as being witches. And I can remember how, as a child, I used to wonder how these old women could get out of their bodies, and in an invisible existence do the mischief with which they were charged. Still, I believed in witches. I do not know how I could well have disbelieved what nearly everybody else believed. I believed that witches shot cattle with hair balls.

There were witch doctors. Nearly every settlement had its witch doctor; and their services were often called into requisition, sometimes being sent for from considerable distances. They had various methods of dealing with the occult powers, only one of which I will take the space to narrate. As correct a description of the suspected witch as could be had was first obtained. Then, with chalk, or charcoal, the outlines of the person were drawn on any plane surface, (The ball to be silver, or contain a per cent of silver), and a rifle ball fired into it. And this, while it did not destroy the physical life of the old and entirely harmless woman, who knew nothing of the conspiracy, was expected to disarm her of the dark secret. The belief in witchcraft was not, however, entirely universal, but well nigh. There were a few who ridiculed all its pretentions.

OMENS.

The belief in omens, premonitions, signs, charms and incantations, all over the West, during the pioneer age of 60 to 80 years ago, was as general, and even more so than in witchcraft; I think there were few, even of the educated and most enlightened class, who were not superstitious on phenomena they could not comprehend. My recollection is distinct of a time when it was heresy to speak of the rotundity of the earth, and of its movement through space. The points of sunrise and sunset were the ends of the world; and the sun circled round the earth. I am certain that the majority of all the people believed the earth to be a flat surface. I cannot remember that, as a child, I ever formed any conceptions of where the sun was all night, or how it got back to the east by morning. And I don't believe there was one person in ten thousand, then, who did not believe religiously that the stars would all fall down on the ground at the judgment day. And to have doubted that the sun once stood still at the command of Joshua, would have been rank infidelity, besides a forfeiture to him who doubted ot the good will and social fellowship of all the people. Even the eclipse, so often recurring, within the recollection of many yet living, struck terror to the hearts of thousands. Blazing stars (comets) were an indication of an angry God; presages of the end of the world; or some dire national calamity; or in the mildest interpretation, harbingers of war. I saw the wonderful comet of 1811; heard the prophesies concerning it, and saw their fulfillment in the war of 1812. The aspects of stars, strange appearances of clouds, dog suns, and many other celestial and atmospheric phenomena, now so well understood, were then sources of alarm, often of consternation.

The luminous phosphorescent lights sometimes seen over boggy places in the nights, called "Will o' the Wisp, (Will with a burning torch) which now disturb nobody, were, in the old times, evil spirits seeking to decoy mortals to destruction. Even Moore, in his tale of the "Dismal Swamp," so regarded them. There were few living in all the West 60 years ago who did not entertain the most implicit belief in the reality of ghosts, hob goblins, apparitions, and haunted houses. Nor was these superstitions confined to the West. They existed at the same age in every nationality on earth, the most enlightened as well as the most illiterate, and the superstitions still linger in less danger. The intellectual illumination of the latter part of the nineteenth century seems not yet to have reached a point of effulgence sufficient to dissipate the mental fogs and fears entirely.

I could narrate many highly amusing and ludicrous stories of ghosts and haunted houses, all from my own experiences, but the relation would swell my paper beyond all possible bonds. A single one, briefly, may suffice. Our settlement had been haunted by a ghost for two years There were few persons within a radius of three or four miles who had not seen it at some time. It chose for the places of its materialization some vacant cabins by the road sides, and the two little grave yards of the settlement, and at times when people were returning from night meetings or other gatherings. Many were frightened almost to death at different times. At last it was incidentally discovered that the impersonation had been perpetrated all the time by three lads of the neighborhood through the agency of a white sheet. They were detected in the act and themselves frightened into spasms, and that was the end of the ghost business in that locality, even to this day.

Haunted houses were generally "waste houses," by which was meant houses that had been occupied by families and afterwards vacated. The disturbers were supposed to be departed spirits that had left the world with something on their minds that prevented them from going to rest. Thus, if one had been deprived of life by violence, especially by murder, it was supposed they would hover around, probably seeking some way by which to be avenged. In other instances, it was believed that persons dying and leaving important secrets unrevealed, as in the case of concealed papers or treasure, would be likely to come back to try some method of setting things right. Or, one might, from the spirit realms, recognize great wrongs taking place in the family they loved, as a mother who saw her children abused, and the like, and would be drawn back by parental regard and love. At once, anything that in earth life would elicit care and anxiety, might continue even after the separation of soul and body, and thus attract the shade to the scenes and localities of mundane existence In other cases, it was thought that purely malicious, or devilish spirits came back to torment the living, in a world where their career had been cut short. Such were some of the theories concerning haunted houses before people learned to appreciate the nocturnal prowlings of rats, white cats and other vermin, creaking furniture, rattling boards, soughing winds and other noises, the causes of which were not patent.

Physical premonitions of death and disaster were the most harrowing and chilling of the early superstitions. I was so thoroughly saturated with their rehearsal from my very infancy, in every tissue and fiber of my anatomy, that to this day I cannot bring myself to enter a vacated house in the night by myself, or to lodge under a roof where no other person is sleeping; at least I should do so with fear and trembling, notwithstanding every atom of belief in the supernatural has departed from me half a century ago. My parents, either of them, could foretell when a death was to occur in the family as well as after the event had taken place. They had several ways of seeing what was coming. One of the infallible signs was, when a house dog sat on his hunkers and crawled upon the floor. If he crawled toward the door, or out of it, it showed that a coffin was shortly to be carried out. On one occasion my mother saw the identical blue-bedded wagon and white horses that afterward did come to haul two of my little brothers to the graveyard, and this she saw three months before the deaths, and could never be convinced of the contrary. In like manner my father heard, some time before, a voice calling out of the woods for the little boys. And one night they both saw a strange pale light shine in at the partially open door, for an instant, and then withdraw, a few days previous to a death. But in these superstitions my parents were not alone; nearly every body believed the same thing.

If a whippoorwill came in the night and sang its lay near the house, it was a sign of death; and if it sat upon the roof, the death was to take place soon. Many a time I have shivered in my bed for hours with terror at hearing one of the birds off in the woods, for fear it would come near. It a bird got bewildered and flew into the house through an open door or window, it had come to take away the spirit of one of the children. The birth of malformed lambs, pigs, calves, or colts, portended death. The doleful howling of a house dog in the night was ominous of the death of some member of the family, and there were many other unaccountable phenomena that were interpreted to presage mortality.

There were also innumberable omens of temporal disaster and misfortune. Thus, it was unlucky to move on Friday, perhaps because it was hangman's day. The croak of the raven meant disaster of some kind, as also the direction of the flight of certain kinds of birds. But if a looking glass got broke, from any cause, misfortune in property in some way was certain to come to the family. The morbid growth of vegetables also had a meaning for ill luck of some kind. If bees swarmed after the middle of the day, it foreshadowed evil. One thing at least was true in that case, such swarms never could be detained at home; but without exception they sooner or later flew away to the woods. And there were a thousand other signs and omens implicitly relied on, but which I can not take the time to speak of

I do not know the origin of the superstition of turning the face of the looking glass to

Written Expressly for the BLADE.

NASBY IN THE SOUTH.

New Orleans Gambling Hells "Majors" and "Colonels" Who Lay in Wait for Victims—A Little Story of a Chicago Man Who Would Not be Fleeced—Keno and Other Minor Games to Capture the Clerks, Salesmen, and Small-sized Gamblers—Whisky Everywhere.

XIII.

GAMBLING.

If there is a City in the world which has a passion for gambling, or which is the seat of the passion, it is New Orleans. Gambling is everywhere. No City in the world has more devoted patrons of the lottery. The great Louisiana lottery of course leads the others, but the lottery is resorted to on every possible occasion and on every possible pretext. Does a favorite actor take a benefit? The price of the admission ticket includes a chance in a drawing, the prizes being diamonds or sham jewelry, according as the entertainment is of high or low degree. Does a military company desire to expend money upon some new addition to its resources? A lottery is invariably the method adopted to raise the money. The churches indulge in raffles, and all that sort of thing, in fact the entire City looks upon games of chance as entirely commendable things and not at all reprehensible.

SOMETHING ABOUT PURITANISM.

There is very little of old-fashioned New England Puritanism in New Orleans. It would be better for the City were there more of it. Puritanism has been sneered at and ridiculed till men are ashamed of it, but it may be observed that the sections of country that have left their impress upon the world, that have given character to Nations, that have done pretty much all that has ever been done to make mankind better, have been Puritan.

Scotch Calvinism has left its impress everywhere, in civilized and uncivilized countries, and from New England has come the major part of what is sound and to be depended upon in the United States. Puritanism run to excess is a disagreeable sort of thing, but its very errors lean toward the good. A people cannot be too good. The errors and excesses of the New England Puritans are better for the world than the excesses of the infidel French. Puritanism may have occasionally hanged a Quaker or burned a witch, but it never fathered a senseless revolution or gloated over needless sufferers by the guillotine. A stranger may trust himself very safely in a New England Village, much more so than in localities not quite so much given to psalm-singing and long prayers. Long prayers never injured anyone, and psalm-singing is a sort of security. They don't sing psalms at Monte Carlo, nor at the Jardin Mabille in Paris. In fact they don't sing psalms very much in any place in which a man would not want to trust his wife or daughter. A mob reeling through the streets with heads on pikes don't sing psalms, and the prayers they utter are rather curious. There are many worse things in this imperfect world than Puritanism.

To the crop-eared, short-haired, sombre dressed followers of Cromwell, England owes everything she has of liberty and purity in government. The long-haired cavalier, in his laced and highly colored garments, made a very striking picture, but he did go to bed drunk nights, he did gamble, and one of his highest achievements was the debauching of his tenant's daughter.

The psalm-singing Puritan under Crom well had nothing of the kind. He did not drink wine to excess, he paid his debts and lived cleanly and justly. The cavalier roared convivial songs in a tavern, and fought duels and indulged in all sorts of intrigues, was a thoroughly disreputable fellow, and the sweeping of his class out of existence by Cromwell was the best thing that ever happened to England. Possibly psalm-singing through the nose was carried to excess, and the psalm singer might be too devout and too strict for the world, but his excesses leaned to virtue's side. It is better to err in his way than the other. It requires a Puritan revival about once in so long to give decency a chance. I must confess I like the New England Sabbath better than the open Sunday violations of New Orleans. I prefer the decent closing nights and Sundays, to the wild orgies that rage all the day and week round in this City, where Puritanism is not. Whether virtue is more closely adhered to in New England than New Orleans or not, I prefer to see some homage given it and some respect paid to it.

New Orleans owes everything it has that is substantial and progressive to the Puritans of New England and their sons.

This is a long digression, but I have been wanting to write it for a long time.

GAMBLING PROPER.

It is not in the matter of lotteries that New Orleans excels in gambling. Gambling is a public institution and recognized by the authorities. One street, Royal, which runs off Canal at its most prominent point, is devoted almost entirely to gambling hells. There is no concealment, indeed these houses are licensed by the City, paying a license fee of $30 a week for protection, which is to say, the City receives from each $30 a week, and gives them immunity from prosecution, or any other interference from the authorities. In fact the gambling houses are protected by the police, and are as much an institution as anything else in the City.

The second stories of Royal street are almost all gambling houses, the first floors being mostly occupied by gin-mills and beer-shops. The gambling houses are open day and night, the games going on perpetually and never stopping.

WHAT THEY PLAY.

They play everything they do anywhere. Roulette is a favorite, draw poker is much in vogue, though perhaps keno may be considered the king. The draw poker played at these houses is the same as those played in private circles, except that the dealing is done by one man who is an attache of the house, instead of going round the table in turn, and thereby hangs a tale.

Inasmuch as the house takes from all the stakes 10 per cent, it would seem that that should be enough to satisfy them. For instance, there are seven players, and each "comes in" with a half dollar. If there are no bets made 10 per cent. of $3.50 gives the house 35 cents, which as the deal only requires a minute or so, makes the table earn a splendid income.

HOW THEY DO IT.

But was a gambler ever satisfied with an honest percentage? Not one. On either hand of the dealer sits a man who looks as innocent as new milk. Nothing can be more innocent than these men. In fact they look so unknowing that you wonder that the proprietors do not warn them against playing. These are the fellows that the neophyte needs to be very careful about. For behold you all of a sudden you will get a very strong hand. A hand so strong that you are, if you gamble or have the gambling instinct about you, willing to risk your house upon, and you will, in the serene confidence that accompanies such a hand, bet and bet and keep on betting till you get tired of endangering the money of the verdant-looking man who is against you, and you call him. Then you discover, to your sorrow, that, as good as is you hand, his is a trifle better; not much better, but just enough, and then it begins to dawn upon you that these two green looking men are attaches of the house, that the dealer at the proper time gives you the big cards that inspires confidence, and gives one of these men still better cards, and you are plundered by a device so simple that you wonder you were taken in by it.

And ten to one, you consider the matter over after you leave the house and invent some cunning plan to circumvent the dealer and his friends, and go back to try it, forgetting that the dealer can deal what he pleases, and that when his confederate bets he knows exactly what you have in your hand as he does what he has in his own.

WHISKY.

Whisky is, of course, an important factor in this game and all the games. In all these houses drinks and cigars are free to all comers. They are not only without price, but they are urged upon strangers. You do not have to go to a side-board and ask, but waiters, obsequious and very active, come to you. It pays the house to give away whisky. The more you drink the more reckless and less careful you are at play, and even though the house should play a perfectly honest game, to give away whisky would still be more profitable to the house. The man who comes intending to play $5, under the excitement of whisky plays $2. This is at the regular games.

But when it comes to poker and that class of games, the advantage the house has over a half-drunken man is something enormous. Such an one may be robbed in the most bare-faced manner and with absolute impunity. The recklessness born of inebriation makes him an easy victim. He does not know the value of cards, he bets heavily exactly when he should not bet at all, and does not bet when he should, in fact he is as pliable as putty, and may be robbed without the slightest trouble. It is needless to say he is always robbed.

KENO.

The great game in these houses is keno. There are balls placed in an urn, numbered, and you have cards on which are corresponding numbers. Now you pay for these cards 10 cents each, and as the numbers are called from the urn you place buttons on the numbers on your card, and the first man who gets five numbers in a row, yells "Keno!" and is the winner of the pool. If there are 300 playing the purse amounts to $30, which the winner receives, less 15 per cent., which the house takes. As a keno is played off every 15 minutes the profits to the house may be estimated. These houses clear a net profit of over $1,000 per day.

The public rooms are very large, the most of them occupying the entire floors of double buildings. Every game known to gamblers is played, roulette, faro, keno, and all the varieties that are played with dice. The house takes off from 10 to 15 per cent. of all the money that is placed upon the tables, so there can be no question as to profits, even were the games played fair ones. The per cent is enough to eat up all the money in the world, give it time enough.

WHO PLAY.

Everybody plays. The planter from up country who comes to New Orleans to sell his cotton, or what not, spends a portion of his time and very much of his money in these places. He believes he can "break the bank" if he only plays long enough and has money enough. It is needless to say that he has neither of these requisites, for he never breaks the bank. It is he who is broken. He leaves whatever of money he brought into the place, sure.

The merchant and business men of the City come with great regularity, and for the excitement there is in it, tho they play light, and every stranger comes regularly, either to win or see how it is done.

YOUNG MEN.

But the most dangerous feature of this universal gambling is the number of young men and boys you see present. There is no need of anyone telling you who they are—they bear their professions on their faces. This one is a salesman in a dry goods house, that one dispenses drugs over a counter, the other is a teller in a bank. They play regularly every night, and with whose money? Not their own, certainly, for such salaries as they receive would not endure the strain of even so mild and inexpensive a game as keno. The Chicago book-keeper who explored these places with me remarked that he would not do a retail trade in New Orleans, for he would never know where his money was going to.

In this he was mistaken. He would, or ought to, know where it was certain to go to. The gambling houses on Royal street would get the most of it, *via* his clerks and salesmen.

They play every night, some nights winning just enough to keep them at the game. This class are not robbed, for it would not do. It is more profitable for the house to keep them along, for the percentage taken off and the preponderance of chances that the bank has is enough. The bank is certain to get everything they earn and afterward everything they can steal, anyhow, in course of time. If one of them should lose a large sum, at once, it might cure him, whereas by going slow he is a profitable pigeon to be plucked for years. It comes to the same end anyhow.

As I mentioned, whisky is an important element in these houses. Without whisky, and very much of it, the players could not endure the strain that is on them all the time. The pale-faced young man who stands in front of a roulette table, staking his own or employer's money on the fascinating ball, requires heavy draughts to keep him up to the unholy work he is in. He must have it, and the obsequious waiter knows just about how often to come around to him. The young man from the country is prepared for reckless play by frequent draughts, and he is given all he can wrestle with. Then there is another class who come there for the whisky, namely, those who have played till they have lost everything. They do not play, but the whisky is still free in the places where they left their money, and they come for that, and between drinks look longingly on the tables and wish they had more money that they might play and retrieve their losses.

GORGEOUSNESS.

The rooms are gorgeous in the extreme. All the halls are stately structures, fitted up regardless of expense. They are lighted by electricity, and the appointments are the most costly possible and luxurious to be had.

THE PRIVATE ROOMS.

The public halls are only a part of their premises. In the upper parts of the buildings are private rooms, where parties may indulge in any game they choose, to their heart's content, a percentage being taken off the table for the house. As the stakes in these private rooms are very large the percentage makes it enormously profitable.

The house, however, runs its own private rooms. The young man or old man who meets you at the St. Charles Hotel, and who cultivates you and lavishes money on you, who is introduced to you as Col So-and-so, or Maj. So-and-so, may invite you to a private "little game," at one of these places. Depend upon it he is a professional gambler and in partnership with the house. You sit down with him, and some friends of his whom he introduces to you, and you play, and possibly win, for a night or two. But finally you lose, and you lose in a way that is incomprehensible to you. The parties are eminently respectable, you cannot believe in foul play, at least till after the game is over, but the end is always the same. You are plucked of just whatever you are reckless enough to expose.

A Chicago man in New Orleans during Mardi Gras met one of these Majors and was put through the regular routine. He was warned by a citizen against his new-found friends, but very recklessly he went with them, to play a game "for mere pastime, you know." It was a pleasant party he found himself among. Nothing could be more delightful than the politeness of the black-whiskered Colonels and Majors, nothing could be finer than the wines or the lunches that were served.

The game proposed was as small as any one who played at all could desire, and it was a merry party. They played two nights and our Chicago friend did actually win some $400 at the "game for amusement only."

The third night at about 1 o'clock, one of the Majors in a reckless mood remarked that the game was too dull. "Let us take off the limit!"

HOW A CHICAGO MAN PLAYED THE GAMBLERS.

"Certainly," said the Chicago man. And the limit was removed, and the players were at liberty to play as high as they chose.

Immediately after the Chicago man got a hand that was almost invincible. It was three kings and a pair of tens, and he stood the "pat," which is to say, as he could not better his hand he did not draw. The Major drew one card, and the betting commenced. The Chicago man bet $5, and the Major after much pleasant jesting with many compliments on the Chicago man's shrewdness raised him $10. To the surprise of everybody the Chicago man did not raise him back, but contented himself with calling. Then came the show down and the Chicago man laid down his king-full, and the Major was discovered to have an ace-full.

A look of disappointment was exchanged among the four.

"What kind of a man are you?" asked the Major, "who only calls with a king-full in your hand."

"I was afraid of you. I had a presentiment that you had fours, but I shall not be so nervous again."

The same game was repeated again and again, but every time the Chicago man had a large hand he did not bet, but did bet boldly when he had a small one. Finally the Major in great disgust closed the game. The Chicago man would not fall into the trap that had been laid for him, and he walked out of the room ahead of the professionals just the amount they had permitted him to win the first two nights of play.

What was expected was that, flushed with his success the first two nights, he would play recklessly on the third, and they would not only get back what they had invested in preparing the way, but all the money he had and his note for a few thousand dollars. He saved himself by his knowledge not only of the game but of the methods of gamblers.

It would not be safe however for men in general to imitate his example. A vast majority of those who enter these places with the Majors and Colonels come out effectually skinned.

It is in these palaces that young men, the sons of rich fathers, are taken and led along by degrees till they are plundered to just the amount they think the father will pay to prevent exposure. They take whatever money the young man has and most cheerfully accept his note for the balance of his losings. That note is presented to his father the next morning and in most cases is paid. The young man promises never to do it again, the old man pays on that promise, only to have to do it again, for a young man once in the toils of these fellows seldom recovers.

Occasionally the father refuses to pay, all of which the gamblers expect. They have lost nothing anyhow. They took no chances. They play on a certainty and all they get is clear profit.

New Orleans has more resident gamblers than any City in the country. It is not looked upon as a particularly disreputable business, and men from all parts of the country come thither to play, either as hawks or pigeons. The pigeons come to the City to be plucked, and of course the hawks come where the pigeons are. The City recognizes them and protects them, and so the business goes gaily on.

As I said in the beginning, I prefer Puritan New England and its customs to New Orleans and its customs. A Congregational Church is better than a gambling house, and psalm-singing is better for the world than bacchanalian songs. It is better to see the people quietly and soberly on their way to church than to see them reeling home from dance gardens, or filling theaters.

There is more of what a certain class of people call "life" in New Orleans than there is in Boston, but it is a kind of "life" that has death too uncomfortably close behind it. Life cannot be too correct. Possibly the Boston man does not get so much excitement in a given time, but he enjoys what he does enjoy a much longer time, and does better with it.

It is a hot life they lead here, but the heat is rather too hot. The bottom of the kettle burns out very quickly.

Miscellany.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The craze in Chicago is for curly wigs, and an extensive dealer predicts that there will not be a wigless woman in society six months hence.

Pres. Arthur's son writes poetry, but this should not be laid up against His Excellency. The boy may be too big to lick and not old enough to know better.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

A young lady in La Grange, Ga., during the cyclone, clynched her mouth to keep her teeth from being blown away. They were natural ones, too.—*La Grange Reporter.*

Women food-pads are now said to prevail in Chicago. Great Scott! What do Chicago women want to pad their feet for? That City has wide streets, 'tis true, but then——*Texas Siftings.*

Capt. R. M. Andrews, a stalwart farmer, 94 years of age, of Sumter County, S. C., proposes to walk from there to Boston. He will make the journey on a wager, and is confident of accomplishing it.

A little 4-year old said to his mother last week: "Mother, I believe God thinks I'm dead." "Why?" asked his mother, somewhat astonished at the remark. "Cause I haven't said my prayers for a week."—*Denver Opinion.*

The album of the Bank of England, in which specimens of counterfeits are preserved, has three notes which passed through the Chicago fire. Though they are burned to a crisp, black ash, the paper is scarcely broken, and the engraving is as clear as new.

Gen. George Washington Custis Lee, the eldest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has the reputation of being the handsomest man in Virginia. His bearing as he grows older is remarkably like that of his father. The youngest son of the family is a quiet farmer near Richmond.

The Connecticut Legislature has settled it. A bill was introduced a short time ago to tax geese and bachelors, and was opposed by a Mr. Harrison, who said that there already was a bill taxing geese, and a man who had lived a bachelor to the age of 30 would come under it.

An editor in Southern California managed five different papers in the last year, and they all collapsed on his hands. He has just started another, and has named it *Kind Words*, because kind words can never die.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

There are cheerful prognostications for 1884. Kansas is to have grasshoppers; Louisiana, flood; California, earthquakes; Texas, the cattle pest and yellow fever; New York, the cholera; Michigan, drought; Ohio, another series of riots, and the entire country a Presidential election.—*Life.*

Labouchere does not take much stock in women as reporters. He says: "I never should dream of inserting a fact sent me by the best of ladies. The fair sex is credulous and imaginative. Still less would I insert any fact told by one lady of another lady."

There never is a time in the history of the cat when she is more pious than when she has just caught and demolished a young chicken, and lies down in front of the fire to dream of more chickens. Moral—Humanity needs the most careful kind of watching.—*Puck.*

A sensible American young lady refused the marriage proposal of an Italian Count, giving as a reason therefor that she had never learned the art of making shirts for 30 cents a dozen, and was not brought up to do the family washing. She was evidently posted as to the fate of the American wife of a titled foreigner a year or two after marriage.—*Drake's Travellers' Magazine.*

An actor, Max Freeman, has stood up for decency on the stage in Baltimore. Some of the dandies in that City thought it would be easy to be on the stage among the pretty girls in the "Orpheus and Eurydice" company, and the good-natured manager had no objection. But Mr. Max Freeman swore that no curtain would go up unless the visitors retired, which they had to do.

The new Spanish tenor, Gayarre, who has taken Paris by storm, is the son of a blacksmith, and the story goes that he first rehearsed the anvil chorus at his father's forge. Campanini was a blacksmith, Capoul a shoemaker, Brigsoli an organ-grinder, and Salvi a manufacturer of tallow candles on Staten Island. Mario is about the only instance of an operatic tenor not of lowly origin.

We take good care of our rank and file heroes. Ninderman is a laborer in the Brooklyn navy yard, $3 a day. Noros is a clerk in a dry goods store. Lauterbach is poor and out of work, and not one of these heroes of the "Jeannette" expedition probably feels that he is left out in the cold any more than he was up at the North pole. Not any more. We say, not any more, and we will stick to it.—*Hawkeye.*

Oh, how would a [illegible] go,
To give to a bachelor bold?
To spread on his bed just over his feet
And keep out the terrible cold;

And when he felt too ill to go out,
On his comfortable bed he could lie,
And look at the quilt and think out the place
That he were long ago at to be.

—N. Y. Journal.

FUN, FAST AND FURIOUS.

The smelts in the market are said to be in the present tense.—*New York Graphic.*

"Hauls of the Montezumas"—The tolls collected from trembling tourists by Mexican highwaymen.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

Labouchere says El Mahdi is but a "temporary accident." El Mahdi is as permanent a "temporary" as we remember.—*Hartford Post.*

An article is going the rounds, "Do angels chew tobacco?" No: but we have seen of them smoke cigarets.—*Drake's Traveler's Magazine.*

One of the most responsible positions in this country is held by a Washington colored woman. She does up Mr. Brewster's ruffled shirts.—*Bostod Post.*

"A book pedler was nearly choked to death——." There! we do not care to read farther. There are too many "nearlys" in such cases.—*Buffalo Express.*

Miss Terry says the women of New York are the handsomest and most intelligent of any in America. Before sneering at the lady's taste and ignorance it should be remembered that she did not visit Dakota.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

They chopped down one of the big trees of Mariposa, Cal., a few days ago, the rings of which betokened its age to be 4,300 years, and imbedded in the heart of the monarch of the forest found a joke about house-cleaning and a man falling down stairs on a piece of soap.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

By order of Bob Lincoln, all clubs formed in his behalf will disband at once and the members will proceed quietly to their homes. Any member found at large after 7 P. M., who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, will be shoved into the calaboose. That's business, Robert!—*Boston Post.*

Croquet is a for lawn game.——How to acquire a short-hand—tackle a shark's palate.——It is a foolish man who builds a house without "rocks."——The barber who shampoos a slim's head has a soft job before him.——A Connecticut man has invented a paper carpet. Of course it will be read.—*New York Morning Journal.*

"Yes," sighed the April poet, "ideas come to me in the middle watches of the night finer than ever Shelley conceived or Byron dreamed. The only trouble is when I get up and light the lamp, with a view to pouring forth my burning thoughts on paper, the pesky things won't conflagrate worth a cent."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

MEDICAL MITES.

The Australasian Medical Directory contains a list of nearly 1,700 legally qualified practitioners resident in the colonies.

Profs. Bartholomew and Da Costa agree that the antipyretic dose of quinine is not less than five grains every two hours until four doses are taken, or else 30 grains in two or three doses close together. The former believed a small dose of morphine given with quinine is the best thing to counteract the unpleasant cerebral symptoms of the latter.

A physician was called by a foreign family and prescribed "one pill to be taken three times a day in any convenient vehicle." The family looked in the dictionary to get the meaning of the prescription. They got on well as far as the word vehicle. To this they found, "cart, wagon, carriage, wheelbarrow." After a grave consideration they came to the conclusion that the doctor meant that the patient should ride out, and while in the vehicle he should take the pill. The supposed advice was followed to the letter, and in the course of a few weeks the fresh air and exercise taken so regularly cured the patient.

MILITARY MITES.

The Duke of York once remarked to Col. W. at the mess of the Eleventh Regiment that the Colonel was uncommonly bald, and, although a much younger man than his Royal Highness, he stood more in need of a wig. The Colonel, who had been of very long standing in the service, and whose promotion had been by no means rapid, informed his Royal Highness that his baldness could be easily accounted for. "In what manner?" asked the Duke. "By my junior officers stepping over my head," was the reply. The gallant Colonel received promotion in a few days.

On a recent occasion in experimental firing at Sternsall, in England, Maj. Gen. Cameron ordered the First Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers to fire at a group of dummy soldiers with both eyes open and as rapidly as possible, not looking along the barrel of the rifle, but keeping their eyes fixed on the enemy, who was supposed to be making a rush on the position defended by the volunteers. Eight rounds were fired in 67 seconds, and 38 per cent. of the shots struck the dummy figures. Considering the rapidity of the fire, these results are very good. Drawn up in line against an enemy in the same formation, 1,000 men would thus deliver 7,000 shots in about a minute, with some 2,600 hits.

Under the head of Alabastine on the Seventh page, can be found a most excellent article on the finishing of walls and ceilings. We have reason to believe that Alabastine is all is claimed for it. It certainly makes a handsome finish, and will not rub off, is easily applied, and the longer it is on the wall the better it is.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S WIDOW.

The Fruit German Duchess Who was Sold by Her Avaricious Parents.

A girl of 19 who is brought up to be a Queen bee of some sort or another in a dull German Town, does not know what she is doing when she marries a confirmed invalid, afflicted with the terrible nervous disease of which the Duke of Albany died. Those instincts which prompted English heiresses in the last century to run away from Bath with Irish adventurers, have been suppressed by those charged with her education. The man himself is a secondary consideration: the position and the settlement are pretty nearly everything. Princess Pauline, of Weldeck-Pyrmont, revolted against the proposal of her father and mother to marry her to the King of Holland, and insisted on being the wife of a fine-looking young officer to whom she was attached. Her sister Emma snapped up the monarch who had burned incense more than fifty years ago before the shrine of Malibran. He had great wealth and his two sons were almost sure, used up as he was, to die before him. Not only would he "cut up splendidly" when he died, but his crown might be inherited by a daughter, were his second wife to be denied a son. "*L'appetit vient en mangeant.*"

The Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont encouraged the Duke of Albany to pay attention to their youngest daughter. The £35,000 a year which the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt told them the English Parliament would certainly allow the Duke, and the £6,000 a year which it is customary to grant the widows of Princes who have stood on the steps of the Throne, outweighed other considerations. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont have all they bargained for, and they drove their bargain with full knowledge. Men pay a price for handsome wives, and women do likewise for husbands who are worth having. If their parents insist upon their espousing invalids for the sake of rank and wealth, *tant pis pour les parents.*

Is the House of Commons altogether blameless?—did it return in ignorance of the Duke of Albany's morbid symptoms an affirmative answer to the Queen's Message? Perhaps not. But whenever there is a court to load a Nation it will be the right thing to believe false prophets, who say all is right when all is wrong. If Parliament had been guided by facts instead of courtiers the Duke of Albany might be still alive.

The wedding of H. R. H. was a happy one so far as the affections were concerned, but it was soon followed by a dangerous illness, from which there was never complete recovery. I saw him and the Duchess last Spring. His face was drawn and haggard. She looked as if condemned never to enjoy a moment's freedom from care. At Cannes the Duke acted as if he was under sentence of speedy death, and was impelled to enjoy to the utmost the few days of life that remained to him. The false prophets encouraged him to burn the thin candle at both ends. They complimented him upon his apparent health and spirits. Journalism echoed what they said. But one person—the Comte de Paris—blurted out what he thought. He said: "My cousin, you look dreadfully cut up." "I am afraid," answered the Duke, "that I have plunged too deep into the amusements of the place. I really must tear myself away from Cannes."—*London Truth.*

One of our best physicians says: You might as well take Castor oil internally to oil the hair, as to take external remedy to cure Catarrh. It is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. 75 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Judge Kelley's Views.

The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, has long been known for his fearless advocacy of the right, and his uncompromising opposition to the wrong. Since 1860 he has been a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He has always been known as a man of positive counsels; a powerful speaker; an earnest debater, an able thinker and an unwearying worker.

Judge Kelley has been so long and so prominently before the American people that his sentiments on any important subject are valued, even by those who do not agree politically with him. He is emphatically a man of the people. Elevated to the Judgeship many years ago, he proved to be a man of such unswerving integrity, such earnestness of purpose, and such depth of conscientious conviction, that he was for a long term of years retained on the Judicial Bench; and on his desiring to retire to the comparative seclusion of an extensive law practice, was told by the people that he must serve them in Congress. For twenty-three consecutive years his Congressional service has been rendered with singular fidelity and purity. His utterances are well known to come from his inmost heart, and his opinions to be the result of the most matured deliberation. The judgment of such a man carries with it immense weight, and his views, whether on public affairs or private interests, are entitled to the respect and esteem of all thoughtful persons.

Judge Kelley's power of resistance to obstacles which would have put an ordinary man in his grave, has long been the subject of comment, not only by his friends, but by the public generally. Such was his physical condition ten years ago, that it was feared that the next Congressional session would be his last.

For many years the Judge had been afflicted with the most obstinate Catarrh, which defied all the old-fashioned remedies and which would have entirely laid on the shelf a less indomitable man than himself. His life became almost a burden to him, and he was nearly at death's door. To-day, although as an age when most men begin to show signs of wearing out, he is hearty and vigorous, and as ready and as able to perform his arduous Congressional duties as he was 20 years ago.

An account of Judge Kelley's remarkable case, as given by himself, will be of interest to all who are suffering with Catarrh, and who are wondering what they shall do to get rid of this horrible disease. One of our editors recently spent a morning with Judge Kelley, at that gentleman's home in West Philadelphia. To him the Judge communicated the history of his illness and recovery, substantially as follows:

"I had, as a hereditary victim to Catarrh, suffered for years. I was subject to violent paroxysms of coughing. Straining for relief had produced abrasion of the membranes and daily effusion of blood from my throat. For four years I passed a portion of each Congressional vacation in the Rocky Mountains or on the Pacific Coast, while there I found relief, but on my return to tide-water, the disease appeared with apparently renewed vigor. My breathing power diminished, so that in the early Summer of 1873 it was little more than a panting for breath. About two years before this my attention had been called to Compound Oxygen Gas as then administered by Dr. Starkey. A friend who had great faith in its efficacy advised me to try it. On reading Dr. Starkey's advertisement I threw the little book aside and declined to resort to the treatment, on the ground that it was a quack medicine which proposed to cure everything, and was consequently without adaptation to any particular disease. I grew worse, and in the Summer my breathing was so short that a cough, a sneeze or a sigh produced such acute pain at the base of the left lung, that I felt it necessary to close up my affairs; as I did not believe I could last for 60 days. Nor do I now believe I would have lasted for that time, had I not found a potent curative agent.

"I had lost none of my prejudice against the gas, as a medicine, but in very desperation, seeing that it could not make me any worse than I was, and as medical treatment had utterly failed to meet my case, I concluded to try it. After a thorough examination, Dr. Starkey, to whom I was then a stranger, said: "Sir, I have no medicine for either form of your disease (alluding to the Catarrh and the bleeding at the throat), but if you will give me time I will cure you." My response was a natural one: "You are frank in saying that you have no medicine for either form of my disease, and yet you propose to cure me. By what agency will you work this miracle?" "The Oxygen Gas," said he, "is not a medicine. It has none of the characteristics of medicine compounded of drugs. These create a requirement for continual increase of quantity to be taken; and, if long persisted in, produce some form of disease. But the gas produces no appetite for itself. It passes, by inhalation into the blood, and purifies and invigorates it. The system is thus enabled to throw off effete matter. You will find by experience, if you try the treatment, that it will not increase the rapidity of the action of your pulse, though the beating thereof will be stronger under its influence.'

"This explanation removed my objections, and I could see how such an agent could operate beneficially in cases of widely different symptoms and character.

"Dr. Starkey said that the cells of my left lung were congested together with catarrhal mucus, and that he believed the gas would at once address itself to the removal of the deposits, and the restoration of my full breathing power.

"I entered on the use of the treatment, and at the end of three weeks, with an improved appetite, with the ability to sleep several consecutive hours, with a measurable relief of the pain in the lung, and with Dr. Starkey's consent, I made the tour of the lakes from Erie to Duluth, in company with my venerable friend Henry C. Carey. Returning we visited friends in St. Paul, Chicago and Pittsburg.

"Notwithstanding the intense heat, I remained in Philadelphia during the Summer, and inhaled the gas daily, with the happiest effect. Before Congress assembled in December, my lung had been relieved of much of the nauseous deposit, and I was able to breathe without pain.

"Without detaining you with detail, I may say that in the progress of my recovery I had occasional hemorrhages, which always preceded a palpable step in the progress of recovery, so that I came to regard these unwelcome visitors as part of the remedial action of nature, assisted by Compound Oxygen Gas.

"I am now more than 10 years older than I was when I first tested the treatment. I have had no perceptible effusion of blood for more than six years. I breathe as deeply as I did at any period of my young manhood, and my natural carriage is so erect as to elicit frequent comment.

"I have regarded my case as a very extraordinary one, and yet I have had under observation one which I regard as more remarkable than my own. That of a young lady, who had been paralyzed by fright or contusion when her horses ran away and her carriage was destroyed; and to whose father Dr. Starkey, after examining the case, said she was beyond the reach of human agency. I know her now as a happy wife and mother, restored to most excellent health.

"You may judge of my restoration to health by the contrast between the results of some of my recent Congressional debates, compared with what they were in 1874. In that year when I spoke in the House in favor of the grant by the Government to the Centennial Exhibition, I was so prostrated by the exertion that my dear friend, the late Col. John W. Forney, left the gallery in which he had been sitting, in order to come to the door of the hall to assist in relieving me when I should fall. I found, on quitting the floor, that there had been a general fear that in my zeal I was passing beyond the bounds of prudence.

"But on the fifth of May, 1882, when submitting an argument in favor of a Tariff Commission I held the floor for nearly three hours; though parts of the debate might be characterized as a wrangle between myself and others; and as I did not obtain the floor until the afternoon, I surrendered it because the close of the day had come, when members' appetites told them that dinner was on the table. The evening was passed in my rooms with a high degree of sociability, in which a number of young ladies and gentlemen from my district, who happened to have been in the House during my speech, participated.

"On a recent occasion I addressed five thousand people in the Philadelphia Academy of Music(without feeling any exhaustion. I have a hearty appetite, and am able to take abundant exercise. I sleep well, and have a far better color in my cheeks than I had 10 years ago.

"You ask if I still continue the treatment. Whenever I am in Philadelphia, and feel a fresh cold, or suffer from the nervous exhaustion which follows excessive labor, I go to the office of Drs. Starkey & Palen, and resort to the treatment, and am never without the 'home treatment' in Washington. I have the highest confidence, not only in the treatment itself, but in Drs. Starkey & Palen as gentlemen of skill, integrity and good judgment."

To learn all about COMPOUND OXYGEN, write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, for pamphlet setting forth full particulars.

Very Naturally Grave.

It is one of the grave faults of our New England folks, perhaps of all the Anglo-Saxon race, that we do not tell our friends, or ourselves even, how much we think of them till they are dead, or removed from us.—*Lawrence Democrat.*

The Camp Fire.

SEASONABLE MEMORIES.

FIRST WEEK IN MAY, 1862.

Halleck, with 100,000 men, was digging and fortifying every step of the way to Corinth, taking six weeks to go 15 miles.

McClellan had done much worse in front of Yorktown. Halleck had the excuse that he was advancing on an army of unknown strength, but certainly very powerful, while at Yorktown 5,000 Rebels were allowed to hold the Army of the Potomac's 100,000 well-equipt men at bay for six weeks. At last, when all that could be accomplished by delay, was accomplished, Magruder withdrew his Rebels without molestation, while McClellan was still occupied in mounting more enormous guns, and starting fresh trenches. He expected to open fire May 6, but on the 4th the Rebels were found to be gone. They retreated up the Peninsula, and joined their main army.

The impetuous Hooker immediately started in pursuit with his division, and overtaking them at Williamsburg attacked furiously. A sharp battle ensued, which McClellan allowed Hooker to fight entirely unsupported. He gained a decided advantage, but lost 2,228 men, of whom 456 were killed.

At 10 o'clock at night, McClellan sent to Washington one of his characteristic dispatches, stating that the entire Rebel army, in force very much greater than his own, was in front of him, strongly intrenched, and determined to dispute every inch of ground. The next morning he found that the Rebels were all gone.

FIRST WEEK IN MAY, 1863.

Grant determined to retaliate for the Rebel cavalry raids in his rear, and April 17 Col. B. H. Grierson, commanding the 6th and 7th Illinois and 2d Iowa Cavalry, in all 1,700 strong, started from Lagrange, Tenn., for a raid in the rear of Pemberton. The movement was a brilliant success. After having ridden over 600 miles in 16 days, burning a number of important railroad bridges, warehouses, filled with stores, etc., he came out at Baton Rouge May 2, having lost but 27 men.

While Grant was crossing the river below Vicksburg, Sherman made a strong demonstration against Haines's Bluff, to attract the attention of the Rebels to the line of defense above the City. He embarked Blair's division on 10 steamboats, and with a fleet of gunboats went up the Yazoo to within range of the batteries at Haines's Bluff, which the gunboats engaged, and fought for four hours. The infantry disembarked, and moved as if preparing for assault, but after night the whole force withdrew.

In the meanwhile Gen. McClernand, leading Grant's advance across the Mississippi encountered a force of Rebels at 2 P. M., May 2, eight miles from Bruinsburg. They were driven back, though strongly reinforced from Port Gibson, and the engagement resulted in Grant's establishing himself on the east bank. Our loss was 130 killed, and 718 wounded. We captured three guns, four flags, and 580 prisoners.

(Battle of Chancellorsville next week.)

Eating Snails.

A correspondent abroad describes his experience with snails: "These delicacies are cooked in their spiral shells, which are about as large as half an egg, and are thrust into a hole in a piece of bread, so that they can be grasped in the left hand without greasing the fingers, while a narrow fork drags out the reptile from his den. He is nearly as large and long as a little finger, and of a dark brown color, with nothing in his appearance to please the eye or excite the appetite of the uninitiated. I glared at my first victim with suspicious but desperate resolution, and then swallowed him. He had less succulence and flavor, and more gristle and grit than I imagined."

CHRONOLOGY.

1862.

May 1, Clark's Hollow, W Va—Company C, 23d Ohio.

May 3, Farmington, Miss—10th, 16th, 22d, 27th, 41st and 42d Illinois, 10th and 16th Michigan, Yates' Illinois Sharpshooters, 21 Michigan Cavalry and Battery C, 1st Illinois Artillery.

May 4, Licking, Mo—5th Missouri Militia Cavalry and 24th Missouri.

May 4, Cheese Cake Church, Va—3d Pennsylvania and 1st and 6th U S Cavalry.

May 5, Lebanon, Tenn—Detachment of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 1st, 4th and 5th Kentucky Cavalry.

May 5, Lockridge Mills (or Dresden), Ky—5th Iowa Cavalry.

May 5, Williamsburg, Va—3d and 4th Corps Army of the Potomac.

May 7, West Point, or Eltham's Landing, Va—16th, 31st and 33d New York, 95th and 96th Pennsylvania and 5th Maine, 1st Massachusetts and Battery D, 3d U S Artillery.

May 7, Somerville Hights, Va—13th Indiana.

1863.

May 1, Port Gibson, also known as Thompson's Hill and Magnolia Hills, Miss—13th Corps, Maj Gen J A McClernand; 3d Division, 17th Corps, Maj Gen J B McPherson, commanded by Maj Gen U S Grant; includes the skirmishes at Bayou Pierre, and is the first engagement in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg.

May 1-4, Chancellorsville, Va—1st Corps, Maj Gen J F Reynolds; 3d Corps, Maj Gen D N Couch; 3d Corps, Maj Gen D E Sickles; 5th Corps, Maj Gen G G Meade; 6th Corps, Maj Gen J Sedgwick; 11th Corps, Maj Gen O O Howard; 12th Corps, Maj Gen H W Slocum, Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj Gen Joseph Hooker; includes the battles of the 6th Corps at Fredericksburg, Salem Hights and Marye's Hights.

May 1, La Grange, Ark—3d I

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

C. C. Wage, Silvara, Pa., wants the address of any one of the crew that sailed on the ship "Constitution" between 1835 and 1838.

Inquirer, Beaver Creek, Minn.: Who pressured Arthur's name to the Chicago Convention?

Stewart L. Woodford, of New York.

X. Y. Z., Pittsburg, Pa.: What is the meaning of "praecedentibus incia?"

The literal meaning is to press upon or press against those going before you.

G. W. S., Learnsburg, Mich.: Please tell how many Greenback Representatives we have in Congress, and what their names are.

His name is Charles N. Brum, and his home is Minersville, Pa. John C. Cook, of Iowa, is classed as a Democratic Greenbacker.

J. M. M., Oakdale Station, Pa.: In the published accounts of the Cincinnati riots we read frequently of Joseph Berner as being indirectly the cause of the trouble. Also the name of Joseph Palmer, colored, is associated with it. What became of the darkey?

He is in jail, awaiting trial.

G. M. H., Burkett, Ind.: Where can I obtain tariff statistics, and at what cost.

Write to your Member of Congress for a wagon load. If you want protection documents, send to a Republican; if free trade, to a Democrat. There are thousands of tons to be given away.

P. L. W., Burton, Vt.: In your issue of April 17, in answer to a question in regard to the National Republican Convention, you state that two candidates had votes. How are the half votes produced?

By delegations agreeing to divide their votes between different candidates.

C. I. C., Corington, Ind.: 1. Please give the names, and state where published, of two or three papers relating to common school education. 2. Give the distance of the sun from the earth.

1. Common School Teacher, Bedford, Ind.; School Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.; Public School Journal, Mt. Washington, O.; School Journal, Lancaster, Pa. 2. Something over 92,000,000 miles.

J. M. V., Louisville, Ill.: 1. Is Sen. Vance, of North Carolina, a Democrat or Republican? 2. Can an ex-soldier take up a homestead and get a title to the same without improving it, the required time that is required by other citizens?

1. Democrat. 2. The time he has served in the army is deducted from the five years, but he must live on the land one year to secure a patent.

G., Carthage, Mo.: 1. Has Congress passed a law this Winter giving a pension to Mexican soldiers a pension? 2. Who started the first Temperance pledge? When and where? Who were the first signers?

1. No, but there is such a law pending. 2. The temperance movement in Great Britain was begun by John Dunlap, a Justice of the Peace for Renfrewshire, who devoted himself to the cause in Scotland in 1828, and in 1829 formed the first temperance society near Glasgow. The first total abstinence society was organized at Dunfermline in 1833. The first temperance society in the United States was formed in Baltimore, April 7, 1840, by six men of intemperate habits. At the first anniversary of the society more than 1,000 reformed drunkards marched in procession.

John, Hamlin, Pa.: 1. How are appointments in the railway mail service procured? 2. What salary do they receive?

1. The appointments are usually made on the recommendations of Senators and Representatives in Congress. 2. There are over 3,000 men employed in the service. The General Superintendent is paid $5,000; his assistant, $1,600; nine Division Superintendents, $2,000 each; four assistants, $1,800 and $1,600. There are about 700 railway postoffice clerks, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,400. Their pay is changeable, depending largely upon the increasing or decreasing importance of the routes. There are more than 2,000 route agents, paid from $900 to $1,200. There are about 800 mail route messengers, paid from $100 per annum up to $800, according to the importance of the service. Also 160 local agents, who get from $300 to $1,300.

Reader, Fawnsh, Ky.: I notice in all accounts of prize fights, that the parties agree to be governed by the "Marquis of Queensbury rules." What are they?

That the fighting take place in a 24-foot roped ring. That no wrestling, roughing or hugging on the ropes be allowed. That one minute interval be allowed between each round. That the rounds be of three minutes' duration. That if either man fall, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted—10 seconds to be allowed him to do so—the other man meanwhile to retire to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his legs the round to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired; and if one man fails to come to the scratch in the 10 seconds allowed, it shall be in the power of the referee to give the award in favor of the other man. That a man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state, with his toes off the ground, shall be considered down. That no seconds or any other person be allowed in the ring during the rounds. That, should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee shall name a time and place for finishing the contest, in accordance with the articles of the present match, so that it must be won or lost. That, should a glove burst or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction. That a man by one knee is considered down, and if struck is entitled to the stakes. That no shoes or boots with sprigs or spikes be allowed.

L. W. C., East Union, Minn.: By what authority was the Greeley Arctic expedition sent out? Where was the expedition to be stationed? Please give a brief account of the steps leading to sending out the different expeditions of late.

Representatives of a number of the principal nations met at Hamburg in 1873, to devise means to obtain information of the Arctic regions. It was determined that each nation should send out a separate expedition, and encircle the north pole with a cor of observatories. Another conference w at St. Petersburg in July, 1881, and the greed upon. Congress sanctioned the pla the matter, so far as our Government w cerned, was entrusted to the Chief Signal officer and the Secretary of the Navy. The plan comprised the establishment of an observatory station by Denmark at Godthaab; by Germany in Cumberland Sound; by England at Fort Rae (in the Hudson Bay territory, somewhat below the Arctic circle); by Russia at the mouth of the Lena, with a branch station in Nova Zembla; by Holland at Dickson's Haven; by Sweden at Spitzbergen; by Norway at Bosekop; by Austria at Jan Mayen Island, and by America at Lady Franklin Bay, in latitude 81—the most northern of all the stations. Including branch stations, the whole number was 15. Observations at each station should have commenced as soon as possible after August 1, 1882, and be continued daily until September 1, 1883. Only the Dutch expedition failed to reach its destination. The American station at Lady Franklin Bay is about 3,000 miles north of Chicago, and 500 miles south of the pole. Not only is it nearer the pole than any a ther stations, but the American party—Lieut. Greeley and 22 men—began their labors a year earlier than their colleagues. Lieut. Greeley sailed from New York in June and reached the Station in August, 1881. The vessel was provisioned for three years, nevertheless it was arranged that a supply ship should be sent to them each year. The supply expedition of 1882 (Mr. W. M. Beebe, jr.) failed disastrously. The supply expedition of 1883 also failed, with total loss of ship and supplies. Another expedition is now being sent out.

W. H. C., Caldwell, Idaho: Write to T. W. Talmadge, Washington, D. C.

K. S. B., Washington, D. C., kindly corrects the BLADE, by saying that Fred Douglass is Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Old Subscriber, Carthage, Ill.: State the proper or legal weight of seed sweet potatos per bushel.

In Illinois, 55 pounds.

O. B., Uniontown, Pa.: Is there a place in Michigan to learn telegraphy?

Yes; Detroit is probably the best place.

C. E. M., Norwood, Kan: Please give the address of the Southern Immigration Association.

Address Secretary Southern Immigration Society, Nashville, Tenn.

F. A. D., Corning, N. Y.: Will you please say what the letters t f mean, when placed at the bottom of an advertisement?

That the advertisement is to be published until ordered out—till forbid.

Sub., Key West, Fla.: Please inform me the number of votes cast for Governor at the last election in Iowa.

Sherman, Republican, 183,325; Kinne, Democrat, 73,397; Clark, Greenback, 28,123; scattering, 630; total vote, 285,037.

R. E. W., Jefferson, Pa.: Can the Chinese, if conforming to the naturalization law, become citizens of the United States?

No, an act of Congress expressly prohibits Chinese being made citizens of the United States.

F. D. J., Dalton, Pa.: Why is Christmas sometimes printed Xmas?

It is the Greek letter *Chi*, corresponding to *ch* in our language, and is the initial letter in the Greek name Christos, of Christ. The two words Christ-mass were often written Xmas before Christmas became one word, and this use of the X is almost as old as Christianity itself.

M. D. M., Yorkshire, N. Y.: Give the different denominations of gold issued in the United States.

The act of 1873 provides for the coinage of a one-dollar-piece, "which at the standard weight of 25.8 grs., shall be the unit of value;" a quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, 64.5 grs.; a three-dollar piece, 129 grs.; an eagle, or ten dollar piece, 258 grs.; and a double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, 516 grs. These coins are a legal tender to any amount.

M. R. M., Stillwater, Minn.: 1. Let me know the name of some small City where a young lady could get a large class of music scholars. 2. What kind of a place is Homer, Mich.?

1. You had better select your own location. 2. Homer is a Village of about 1,200 inhabitants, in Calhoun County, at the crossing of the Air Line Division of the Michigan Central, and the Lansing Division of the Lake Shore Railroads. The surrounding country is called the garden of Southern Michigan.

A. C. P., Susquehanna, Pa.: At the time when slavery existed in the United States, in making apportionment for Representatives, were three slaves counted as one white man, or as five, or did a slave owner cast one vote for every three or five slaves he owned?

Extract from the Constitution: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three-fifths of all other persons.*"

Reader, Sterling, Neb.: 1. How many subscribers to the BLADE must one obtain to get a copy of "Health and Beauty" as a premium? 2. Please tell me of a sure way to test the purity of well water, and how to make water having a bad taste or smell, pure. 3. Give directions for making a filter.

1. "Health and Beauty" is not offered as a premium. If you will send 10 subscribers and $10 (all in one remittance) we will give you a copy of "Health and Beauty." 2. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water being stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful of the alum. 3. A filter which possesses the advantages of being easily and cheaply cleaned when dirty, and which very thoroly purifies brandy or water with great rapidity, may be formed by placing a stratum of sponge between two perforated metallic plates, united by a central screw, and arranged in such a manner as to permit of the sponge being compressed to any required degree. Brandy or water, under gentle pressure, flows with great rapidity through the open pores of the compressed sponge.

A. B., Ft. Isabel, O.: Who was John Law, and what was his "Mississippi Scheme?"

Law was a British financier, who became notorious as a gambler, and having killed an antagonist in a duel he fled to France. He went to Holland and studied banking. In 1700 he published a book advocating the establishment of a bank which should hold all the sources of revenue of the State in its own hands, and treating them as capital, issue notes, and at the same time make a profit by discounting. The proposition was declined by the Government, and the author went with it to Paris, where it also failed to receive recognition, and Law was subsequently banished from Paris and other Continental Cities. On the death of Louis XIV. he returned to Paris, and the financial affairs of the kingdom being at that time embarrassed, he soon obtained a hearing, and securing the patronage of the regent in 1716 established a bank under royal authority. His "Mississippi Scheme" was the colonizing and drawing profits from the French possessions in North America. The "Company of the Indies" was formed with large capital, which in time failed, and Law became a fugitive. He afterwards sank into obscurity, and died in poverty in Venice.

G. C., Prescott, Ariz.," writes: "One of your correspondents some weeks since made a quotation from the enclosed poem, and asked for the rest of it. Can anyone name the author?"

ALL FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.

Only some withered blossoms
Crumbling to dry decay;
Only a glove half torn in two
And only thrown away;
Only a heart that's breaking—
That is, if hearts could break;
Only a man adrift for life,
All for a woman's sake!

Only a few such tokens,
Prized by a love-sick fool—
Naught but the ashes that strew the ground
When love's hot flame grows cool!
Not the first man by thousands
The dupe of a heartless flirt;
Not the first time that priceless love
Was treated like common dirt!

"Only in jest," you know it
Now, though it's rather late—
Rather too late to turn your life
And seek another fate;
You're not a man like thousands,
With a heart that will rear and twirl
And feel the glow at a word and glance
Of every flirting girl.

"Finished forever and done,
Wrecked by a treacherous smile,
Following madly a will-o'-the-wisp,
Happy, if but for a while;
Only a heart that's broken—
That is, if hearts can break;
Only a man adrift for life,
All for a woman's sake!"

P. L., Harrisonville, Kan.: Did not the people of the New England States in our early history advocate free trade, and afterwards adopt a protective tariff? If so, when did they adopt their present views?

Pres. Madison, in his message, urged upon Congress a revision of the tariff, and pursuant to his recommendation what was at the time called a protective tariff was passed. Even Calhoun supported it, while Clay proclaimed that protection must no longer be secondary to revenue, but of primary importance. The position of Calhoun is explained by the fact that just then the proposal of a protective tariff was popular in the South, in view of the heavy duties upon raw cotton which England then imposed. The Federalists in weakness changed their old position when they found the Democrats advocating a tariff, and the latter quoted and published quite extensively Alexander Hamilton's early report in favor of it. Webster, in the House at the time and a leading Federalist, was against the bill. The parties had exchanged positions on the question. The tariff of 1828 is an area in our political legislation; from it the doctrine of nullification originated, and from that date began a serious division between the North and South. The tariff law was projected in the interest of the woolen manufacturers, but ended by including all manufacturing interests. The passage of this measure was brought about because of political exigencies. In the then approaching Presidential election, Adams, who was in favor of the "American system," supported by Clay, was opposed by Gen. Jackson. This tariff was made an administrative measure, and became an issue in the canvass. The New England States, which had formerly favored free trade, on account of their commercial interests, changed their policy, and, led by Webster, became advocates of the protective system. The question had now not only become political, but sectional. The Southern States, as a section, were arrayed against the system, though prior to 1816 they had favored it, not merely on an incident to revenue, but as a substantive object.

S. W. H., Maple City, Mich.: Write to the American News Company, New York City.

M. C. C. Blue Ridge, Ind.: Give the pronunciatiou of the Youghlogheny river?

Yo-ho-hag-nee.

W. S. R., Reynolds, Neb.: Tell me where I can find the History of the Voyage of Capt. De Long.

Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O. Two volumes, illustrated; price, $7.50.

J. W. M., Bloomdale, O.: The Louisville Courier-Journal, Memphis Appeal, Charleston News and Courier, Mobile News, New Orleans Times-Democrat and Richmond State are among the ablest Democratic papers of the South.

W. C., Angola, Ind.: 1. What is the duty of Matron in a school? 2. How can a lady obtain a situation?

1. A Matron is the female overseer or housekeeper. 2. By application to the Board of Managers.

F. M. S., Genoa, Neb.: Were all bonds issued by the United States Government during the war made payable in gold by the act authorizing the issue? 2. If not, when were they made so?

1. No. 2. By the public credit act of 1869.

An Old Trapper tells how to tan skins with the hair on: "Salt the skin as soon as it is taken off the animal; then stretch it on a board and let it dry; when dry take it off and wet the flesh side with strong alumn water and rub it until it is dry, and the fur will never come off."

R. F. P., Busti, N. Y.: 1. Was George B. McClellan ever married? 2. If so, how many children has he? 3. Please give his name in full.

1. He married a daughter of Capt. R. B. Marcy. 2. Don't know anything about his children. 3. George Brinton McClellan.

M. E. K., Broomall, Pa.: Please give me the address of some French periodicals published in this country.

Le Jean Baptiste, Northampton, Mass.; Le Courrier, Worcester, Mass.; Courrier des Etats Unis, New York City; L'Abeille, New Orleans; Le Petit Journal, San Francisco.

Quidnunc, Crookston, Minn.: Will you please state briefly the origin and meaning of the terms: "gerrymandering," "filibustering," "boycotting," and "bulldozing."

"Quidnunc" should read the BLADE more carefully. The origin and meaning of these terms have been fully explained several times.

Reader, Medina, O.: What is the amount per cent. of the English legacy duty? Is the amount greater where the money is sent abroad, as to the United States, or any other country?

A legacy or succession duty is levied on the amount of all legacies (except to husband or wife). Children and issue, also parents and ancestors, pay one per cent. duty; brothers and sisters, and their issue, pay three per cent.; uncles and aunts, and their issue, pay five per cent.; grandunctes, etc., and their issue, pay six per cent. Strangers in blood and distant relations, also illegitimate children, pay 10 per cent.

C. P. B., Saratoga, Cal.: Please give a brief sketch of Gen. Stoneman's military career.

He graduated from West Point in 1846. Entering the First Dragoons, he acted as Quartermaster to the Mormon battalion at Santa Fe, and went with it to California in 1847; Captain, March 3, 1855; in 1861, being in command of Ft. Brown, Tex., he refused to obey the order of his superior, Gen. Twiggs, for the surrender of the Government property to the Secessionists, chartered a steamer, evacuated the fort, and arrived at New York March 15; May 9 he was made Major of the 4th cavalry, and served in Western Virginia as Inspector General until August 13, when he became Brigadier General of Volunteers, and Chief of Cavalry. After the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels, his command pursued and overtook them, and brought on the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. After the second battle of Bull Run he took command of the division of Kearney; succeeded Heintzelman as commander of the Third Army Corps, which he led at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Major General November 29, 1862; commanded cavalry corps in raids toward Richmond, 1863, and commanded the Twenty-third Corps, 1864. On the reorganization of the armies he was appointed to command the cavalry corps in the Department of the Ohio; was engaged in the Atlanta campaign, and was captured at Clinton, Ga., while on a raid to Andersonville. Commanded a raid to Southwest Virginia in December, 1864; commanded the District of East Tennessee, February and March, 1865; commanded expedition to Ashville, N. C., April, 1865, and engaged at Wytheville, capture of Salisbury and Ashville. Brevet Brigadier General and Major General U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for capture of Charlotte, and services during the rebellion; Lieutenant Colonel Third Cavalry March 30, 1861; Colonel Twenty-first Infantry July 28, 1866; retired 1871.

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Letter containing $1, dated at Hamilton, no State, signed J. S. Walpole.

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Novel Festival.

A letter from a correspondent in Rome, under date of April 2, says:

A splendid and novel festival is to be given shortly at Pompeii for the benefit of the Casamicciola victims. It is intended to commemorate in one the ruin of Casamicciola and Pompeii. This will also be an archæological solemnity—a thing which has never before been seen. The originator of this festival is the Duke of San Donato, who has long been dreaming of organizing something that should be different from anything that had gone before. People are tired of concerts, lotteries, balls and fancy fairs, and so he has arranged a festival which will be memorable. It will take place in May and last three days. Three days of Pompeiian life will be shown to us. Already all the archæologists and first painters of Naples are being consulted respecting it, and Pompeii is to be restored, as far as possible, to what it was before its destruction. There will be a race of chariots, a wedding procession, a gladiator fight, and a funeral procession. A Roman Emperor, with his Senators, Knights, Magistrates, Prætors, and all the rest, will proceed to the circus in all their old pomp, and they will be placed exactly as they used to be in the days of Pompeii's glory.

The wedding procession of the second day will proceed from the bride's house to the bridegroom's house.

The third day will be devoted to the grand gladiator fights on foot and horseback.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Jerusalem Club Eating Dogs.

There is a club of young men in this City, the majority of whom are Germans and members of wealthy families, who have secured notoriety by their recent eccentricities. Their latest freak was serving a dinner of dog meat. Seventeen members of the Jerusalem Club sat down to the feast. The canine meat is reported as excellent and the party was a merry one. A keg of beer and puppy steaks is the bill of fare ordered for next Saturday night.—*Boston Special to New York World.*

Better Sing Small.

Tom Campbell, the lawyer who defended Berner, demands an investigation, but it is the opinion of Cincinnati that in order to avoid throwing his investigation into the hands of the coroner Tom should sing exceedingly small.—*Chicago Times.*

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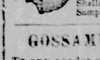

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1—Poetry.
" 1-2-3—Court and Camp.
" 3-4—To and Now—1856—1884.
" 7-8—Humor.

SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Nashy in the South.
" 3-4—Miscellany.
" 5—Judge Kelley's Views.
" 6—Camp Fire.

THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—Answers to Correspondents.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Columns 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7-8—Editorial on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—Correspondence.
" 3-4-5-6—Literary Department.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7-8—The Young Folks.

SEVENTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—The Farm.
" 3-4—The Sunday School.
" 5-6-7-8—News of the Week.
" 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8—Alabastine.

EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—News of the Week (continued.)
" 5-6-7-8—The Markets—Advertisements.

Circulation Last Week, 112,000.

We call the especial attention of our readers, especially those receiving this number for examination, to the items and announcements under the head of "Publisher's Department," on the fifth page. There is matter therein that interests everybody.

North Carolina is determined to go ahead. She takes every opportunity to make a fine exhibit of whatever illustrates her natural resources. At every exposition she is well represented, and next October she is to get up one of her own upon a large scale at Raleigh. Exhibitions are invited from other States, particularly in the educational and machinery departments.

The anti-Blaine men are quite confident of carrying West Virginia. Very probably the whole South, with its 300 votes, will go against Blaine, and here really, is his greatest danger, since with 310 votes solid against him to begin with, it does not look so very difficult to form a combination which will supply the 111 remaining votes necessary to give a majority for some other candidate.

The patent medicine fellows have formed a protective association, and 13 Eastern firms have been boycotted for selling at less than established prices. The combination controls 30,000 drug stores and between 700 and 800 wholesale establishments. Is it not about time for the people to form some sort of an association in self-defense?

They are not nearly so respectful to royalty in England as they used to be. They tell now how the late Duke of Albany was an inveterate and unsuccessful gambler, and, like all the rest of them, was sure that he had a "system" which would inevitably beat the bank. The day before he died he was at the Monaco gaming-table for hours.

The London *Times* has at last adopted the American style in journalism of interviewing prominent people for the benefit of the public. This is a new departure indeed for the conservative old Thunderer, but it is probably due to the presence of a new man at the head of affairs.

They are offering $100,000 and more in England for the rescue of Chinese Gordon. If they can only get the ear of El Mahdi he will let the Englishman go scot free for a small fraction of that sum.

If English detectives cannot find the men who do the blowing-up, how can they expect that Americans will find those who do the much more easily concealed work of making the dynamite?

The Paris press insist that France will assert her rights in Egypt, and reject the placing of the debt under British guarantee. Such a course would be likely to lead to annexation.

The Louisiana election was not allowed to pass without the usual exhibition of bulldozing, after all the promises that the law was to be complied with in every respect.

The oil fever has broken out in several different places. New discoveries of wonderful wells have been made in Tennessee, Virginia and Southern Ohio.

Every man on the Republican ticket in Illinois was in the Union army, and every one of them was wounded in battle. One lost a leg and another an arm.

The horizon is brightening. Dealers report that cigaret-smoking has fallen off 50 per cent. Cigaret-smokers have died off at about that rate.

The Democrats in Congress are playing the demagog in regard to the national banks, in refusing to pass really needed measures of relief.

Blaine's friends telegraph from Washington that they "are more than satisfied with the result in Ohio."

When rogues or Louisiana Democrats fall out there is liable to be some shocking exposures.

Oregon has declared for Tilden. That little dictionary has been doing its fell work again.

It begins to look as if the United States Courts will compel Virginia to pay her debts.

Edmunds is pretty certain of everything in New England outside of Maine.

Blaine has evidently got Michigan pretty solid.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The Republican Conventions in Ohio, Connecticut, New York and Virginia were the centers of attention during the week. The Convention at Cleveland was the most enthusiastic gathering of Ohio Republicans that has been held for years. The prevailing sentiment was clearly for Blaine, though Sherman men were strong enough to make the issue at times seem very doubtful. Indeed this was the character maintained at the close, for of the four Delegates at large the first choice of at least two is Sherman, and perhaps also of the third. The District Delegates are in doubt, with perhaps a majority in favor of Blaine. In New York, the District Delegates are pretty nearly equally divided between Blaine and Edmunds. The four Delegates-at-Large are for Edmunds. Connecticut wisely declared for "the nominee of the Convention," and mentioned that if this should happen to be Hawley she would be entirely satisfied. Arthur, the Connecticut Republicans say, "has strengthened his party, honored himself, benefited the country and earned the respect and gratitude of the whole country." Virginia sent an Arthur delegation.

Some 30 State and Territorial conventions are being held this week, of which 24 are Republicans, and by Saturday next all of the 820 Delegates to the Republican National Convention will be elected.

The Democrats are also holding conventions, and those in Iowa and West Virginia instructed definitely for Tilden.

The escape of another small vessel with a squad of Cuban filibusters is reported from one of the Florida keys. These keys are so numerous and furnish so many opportunities for concealment, that it is difficult to watch them effectively. The squad which escaped could not have contained more than 30 or 40 men at most. The Government is making every effort to perform its full duty; and this is all that can be required of it.

During the month of March the exports of the United States amounted to $56,218,705; imports, $61,225,820; excess of imports over exports, $5,007,115. This shows a bad balance on the wrong side. During March last year our exports exceeded our imports by $16,871,217. But besides this bad balance, we also exported of gold and silver $13,312,208, of which $11,583,229 was gold, while we imported only $3,244,859 in gold; therefore our actual loss in gold during the month was $8,338,370.

One of the most exciting of recent events in foreign countries is the earthquake in England which produced such a panic through the Eastern Counties. The chief centers of disturbance were at Colchester and Ipswich, altho some shocks were felt in London. Church spires and lofty chimneys fell in the streets. There was little loss of life altho many narrow escapes. It produced a general feeling of alarm and in security throughout England. Scientific people agree that it was the greatest earthquake that has occurred since Elizabeth's reign. The damage and distress, especially in the neighboring villages of Colchester, are so considerable that a relief movement is organizing.

The situation in Egypt grows more complicated with the delay on the part of the English Cabinet in reaching a decision as to what is to be done. The Khedive now complains for his personal safety. But it would make very little difference as to what might become of Tewfik, who is a mere figurehead. Opinions differ widely as to the safety of Gen. Gordon. His brother thinks that he is in no personal danger. Should anything happen to him, however, the Government could not shirk the responsibility of its neglect. It appears now as if an expedition would be sent to relieve Berber and Khartoum.

Communications have been sent from the British Government to the Powers of Europe which signed the treaty of Berlin, with regard to the financial condition of Egypt. It estimates that she will require a fresh loan of £8,000,000 in order to meet the most pressing requirements upon it, and points out the difficulty she will have to devise a guarantee for such loan, as all of her resources are already pledged. The matter is still under consultation.

Recent visitors from England report that affairs, both political and commercial, are in a very unsettled condition in that country. Disasters in both fields have caused a distinct decline of hopefulness and mutual confidence. There is a disposition to shrink from entering upon large enterprises, and a readiness to expect calamities from any quarter. The distress among workmen of several kinds is very extensive, and the collisions of interest between capital and labor are more embittered than for many years past. This is a natural result of the thoroughly artificial position, into which the commercial policy of the nation has brought it.

A general strike movement took place in Berlin last week. An increase of 10 per cent. in wages and decrease of hours of labor were demanded and refused by the masters.

It is curious to note what renewed interest the French are taking in international affairs since the success of their armies in Tonquin, China. Previous to that time the Paris Government were apparently resolved to keep out of Egypt at any cost and to let England do all the fighting. But now the tone of the semi-official journals is changing and "demands" are made that England shall give France "her proper share of influence and authority on the banks of the Nile."

It should be remembered all the time that the President at least has not used or attempted to use the great power of the New York Custom House in his own behalf. Collector Robertson is one of the Blaine leaders, and worked very hard for the Maine chieftain at Utica. There are many that claim that it is owing to the blundering leadership of him and Sen. Warner Miller that Blaine failed to get any of the Delegates-at-Large from that State.

Mr. Blaine's friends count up 109 delegates for him from Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, where he only had 45 four years ago.

Logan feels worse over the way things are going than almost any other man.

The Mississippi Republicans declare up and down for Protection.

A STRIKING DIFFERENCE.

There has been a very marked change in the attitude of politicians and those who assume to make public opinion, on the rum question within the past year. The fact is, the politicians do not make public opinion—they simply follow it. It is their business to watch the people and find out what they think, and how far in any given direction that thought is going to carry the voter, and then lag in the rear or place themselves in the van, as their interest dictates. Their skill consists in being able to foretell what the voters are finally going to do, and he gets credit for boldness who is shrewd enough to see the coming of the storm at a distance, and puts himself into position at the right time to have some of its fury spent upon him.

The New York *Tribune* of the 26th inst. urges the Legislature of New York to at once pass the high-license bill because the Temperance people who have been disappointed about a Prohibition amendment demand so much, at least."

This means that the Temperance people of the State of New York have attained strength and independence enough to be considered, and a most hopeful sign it is.

In the immediate past, the wishes of the Temperance people were not regarded at all. When Conventions met the only question asked by the "leaders" of parties was, "How will this candidate, or this line of action, strike the rum interest? How will the Brewers and Beer-sellers take it?" and nominations were made and lines of policy adopted with special reference to the wishes of this one class.

It is true their demands were very modest. All they asked was to be let alone in their crusade against morality, decency, health, law and order. They were willing to vote with that party which could be depended upon with the most certainty to permit them to go on robbing the individual and demoralizing the public. They merely required not to be taxed, not to be troubled with licenses, not to have their murder-mills closed nights or Sundays, and to have no earthly restrictions put upon their traffic.

Politicians consented to this without protest until the rapid strides the rum trade was making in the utter destruction of the country awakened the people to a sense of the danger that threatened, and they demanded consideration.

It is because of the fact that the Temperance element demands a hearing that the Legislature of New York is urged to pass a high-liceuse law. It was because the Temperance element was getting in a dangerous temper that the Scott law was passed in Ohio, and because of a growing hostility to the panderers to the rum element by the good men of all parties that even a Democratic Legislature pledged to repeal it, did not dare to carry out its pledges.

License, high or low, is not what the country wants or must have. It does not even amount to a palliative. License or taxation in any form does not close a gin-mill or a beer-shop. The proprietors of the moral slaughter-houses do not like it, because it adds so much to their expenses of doing business, but they can stand it. So long as beer and whisky can be sold at a profit of 200 to 300 per cent., and they have the youth of the country to prey upon, it makes but little difference to them how much they are taxed. High license does not close one of them, or decrease the sale of the murderous stuff a drop. Therefore it fails entirely to protect the people from an evil, which is what law should do. It merely compels an admitted evil to bear a part of the burden it piles upon the people. Prohibition is the very least that the people can accept. It is the destruction of a curse that is wanted, not the hedging it about and making it legitimate.

However, we are glad that there is enough force in the Temperance movement to compel even this consideration. It is not much, but it is something. The remark of the *Tribune* that the Temperance people "must have something" is encouraging. It is evidence that there is a limit to the insolent dictation of the Beer Bosses, that henceforth some regard will be had to the wishes of the better part of the community, and that the demands of the lawless element will not be the only ones to consider.

Uncompromisingly opposed to any thing in the shape of license for a crime, and looking upon actual prohibition as the only remedy, the Blade is still glad to see these manifestations. Those who are urging license acknowledge at least that there is need for something to be done to the restraining of the giant curse, and when they have come to that it is easy to go farther. It is only a step from restriction to extirpation. When these timid souls have discovered that they have the power to restrain they will soon after discover that they have the power to destroy, and utter and entire destruction of the traffic is what every man and woman who loves humanity asks for. However, everything that worries the brewers and distillers is a help and a valuable one. Every declaration of independence of the traffic does something to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

There is no longer a Readjuster party in Virginia, so far as National issues are concerned. The name has been dropped, and Mahone and his followers pledge support to the Republican nominees at Chicago. They are confident of carrying the State against the Bourbons. The resolutions favor Arthur's nomination for President.

Now the sorrows of Old Ireland are to be assuaged. Next year the eldest son of the Prince of Wales will be made the Duke of Dublin, will take up his residence in that City, and be made an officer of the local militia. What a relief this will be to the starving, landless peasantry!

The Republicans of Mississippi have, with becoming modesty, declined to instruct their delegates to Chicago. As they cannot cast any electoral votes for the candidate they do not want to impose any conditions upon his nomination.

Sen. Warner Miller is probably the deadest politician in New York to-day. His remains will still be on exhibition in the Senate Chamber for some time yet, but all the motion they will have will be purely automatic.

We are glad to notice the increasing practice of rich men in the East of giving large sums to Western Towns, to name themselves after them. This gives us some hope of cutting down the number of Washingtons, Springfields, Mt. Vernons, etc.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE NAVY.

We said recently that the Democrats in their opposition to the development of the Navy were only pursuing their traditional policy. There are few things in that party's long history of blunders and crimes of more discredit to it than its persistent machinations to cripple this great arm of the Nation.

The reason is not difficult to understand. In the early days of the country, as now, the Democracy was ruled by the Southern planters. They had no maritime affairs and were selfishly indifferent to what put no money in their pockets, nor contributed anything to their importance. On the other hand the people of New England, who made most of their wealth out of fishing, whaling and carrying between the warring countries of Europe, had an enormous interest in the maintenance of a sea police which would protect them in those troublous days. It was in this conflict of interests that the quarrrel between the North and South really began.

When Washington became President, in 1789, he found that one of the things that called most loudly for the attention of the newly-fledged Nation was the protection of our rapidly growing commerce. The whirlpool of war into which all the Nations of Europe were drawn had made a grand opportunity for neutral bottoms, which our New Englanders quickly availed themselves of.

But our ships were liable to continual insult, spoliation and injury, for the reason that they had no one to protect them or avenge their injuries.

One of the worst foes they had to encounter was the Dey of Algiers, who, with an insignificant nauy of less than a dozen little vessels, mounting altogether but 168 guns, held sway in the Mediterranean, and exacted tribute and even much worse of our vessels. His Corsairs captured outright a large number of our ships, appropriated their cargos, and enslaved their crews.

We solicited the protection of Portugal and obtained it, but the intrigues of Great Britain induced her to withdraw it, and the outrages began anew.

Washington urged the building of a new Navy, and he was strongly supported by the Federalists, but the Democrats opposed him with the bitterest hostility. There was nothing too base or virulent to be ascribed to him as his motives. The most innocent was the desire to build up a powerful aristocracy, which would subvert the liberties of the country. When the Democrats would consent to consider at all the condition of our unfortunate countrymen in groaning under the horrors of Algerian slavery, they favored buying their freedom from the Dey and paying him tribute as price of freedom from future molestation.

Congress passed a bill appropriating $40,000 for the ransom of American seamen, but the Dey would not even allow the American Embassador to come to Algiers to offer it to him. The Embassador came home and secured the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose. Of this $800,000 was paid the Dey, and we agreed to present him in addition a fine frigate worth $100,000, and pay him $25,000 tribute every year.

These are matters of history which may be looked for in vain in Democratic flapdoodle over the "glorious career" of that party. The Federals were powerful enough at that time to secure in spite of the Democratic opposition, the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of six frigates.

Washington set about the work with the greatest alacrity, and speedily the keels of these were laid in six different ports. One of the vessels, the second to be launched, was the "Constitution,"—"Old Ironsides,"—a ship destined to have the most glorious history of any vessel that ever floated.

Work on them was suspended for a while, when Congress made the cowardly compromise with the Dey, on the basis of paying him $1,000,000, but as we were evidently drifting into a war with France, it had to be resumed.

Pres. Adams, being a Federalist, carried on the work of building up the Navy with all possible vigor. It had at one time 40 armed vessels, and its spirit was raised by several brilliant victories over French vessels of heavier armament.

When the South came into power in 1801, on the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, it immediately reduced the Navy to 13 vessels, only six of which were retained in service, the other seven being laid up. All the others were sold or broken up. The Federals protested earnestly against this, but without avail.

In such contempt was our naval power held by the Algerians that when Capt. Bainbridge went to Algiers in the frigate "George Washington," with the usual tribute, the Dey ordered him to carry the Algerian Embassador to the Turkish Court at Constantinople, and Bainbridge thought it best to obey. When he came back to Algiers the Dey ordered him on another errand, which Bainbridge refused to perform, when the Dey threatened first war, and then absolutely to cane him, but the American Captain had, while in Constantinople gained the Sultan's friendship, who gave him a *firman*, the protection of which brought the rascally Dey to terms.

Jefferson was at last spurred into making some assertion of ourselves against these pirates, and Preble, Bainbridge, Decatur, and others, did some quite brilliant things, though the war was prosecuted in the nerveless, disconnected sort of way, that was afterwards so strikingly characteristic of the war of 1812. It dragged along four years, and ended with our making another humiliating treaty with the Dey, by which we were to pay him $60,000 for the ransom of American captives. Its main results were to demonstrate the courage and skill of the American sailor, and to give a good schooling for the Navy, which brought forth rich fruits in the war of 1812.

In the meanwhile the New Englanders were growing rich very rapidly off the the enormous carrying trade thrown into their hands by the European troubles. They carried virtually everything exchanged between France and her colonies, Spain and her colonies, and Holland and her colonies. A great deal of the trade between Great Britain and her colonies was also in their hands. In 1806 the tonnage of the American merchant marine exceeded 1,200,000 tons.

The outrages committed upon American sailors by the Algerine pirates were now to be duplicated by those of the jealous British, who resented with all manner of insults and injuries the wresting away from them of the carrying trade of the world. They stopped thousands of American vessels upon the high seas, and took away such of their crews as they desired to serve in the British navy, and actually captured and condemned 966 American merchantmen. In one instance at least they killed the vessel captain who tried to protect his men from impressment, and at last their insolence rose to such a pitch that a British war-vessel, the "Leopard," came into our waters, and demanded the right to search the "Chesapeake," one of our own frigates, that was sailing there in fancied security, and wholly unprepared for action. On being refused, the "Leopard" opened fire on the "Chesapeake," which, unable to return it, was compelled to surrender after losing three killed and 18 wounded, including her Captain and Com. Barron.

This roused the country to the wildest excitement, but the retaliation of Jefferson and his Congress for these manifold offenses was to pass the celebrated "Embargo" which prohibited all vessels in the ports of the United States from sailing for any foreign port, except foreign ships in ballast, or with cargos taken on board before notification of the act. The reason given for this extraordinary measure—a measure never before or since adopted by any civilized Nation—was that it would starve England and France into treating our people with justice. The New England people looked upon it as a deliberate plot of the Southern Democrats to ruin their commerce, which it certainly did, most effectually, and the American flag disappeared from the ocean. The loss of property and the absolute distress which it occasioned in New England was simply frightful. A war would have been much preferable. In vain the Federalists leaders pointed out the absurdity of such a course. In vain the impoverished ship-owners, captains and sailors whose livelihood had been destroyed, forwarded petition after petition to Congress, asking the repeal of the obnoxious measure. In vain the seafaring people offered to arm and take care of themselves, if only allowed to go out of port. The response of the insolent Southerners was an additional act making the Embargo more stringent and throttling.

The appeal for an addition to the Navy which would afford some measure of protection was equally vain. The Southerners were fanatically hostile to any naval establishment. A leading South Carolinian exprest the sentiment of his section when he said on the floor of the House: "I am at a loss to find terms to sufficiently express my abhorrence of a Navy. I would go a great deal farther to see it burned than to extinguish the fire. It is a curse to the country, and has never been anything else. Navies have deceived the hopes of every country which has relied upon them."

When Jefferson sent Embassadors abroad to make terms for the repeal of the Embargo he was disgusted to find that nobody cared for it, one way or the other. The British Government replied in a very sarcastic note; the French Emperor did not take the trouble to reply at all. Armstrong, our Minister to France wrote in humiliation:

We have somewhat overrated our means of coercion. Here it is not felt; and in England, amid the more recent and interesting events of the day, it is forgotten. I hope, unless France shall do us justice, we shall raise the Embargo, and make in its stead the experiment of an armed commerce.

The Embargo soon began to pinch the cotton-growers pretty severely, and when they found, to their astonishment, as they did again over half a century later, that the world could get along without their staple, they were ready for its repeal which was one of the last acts of Jefferson's Administration (March 1, 1809.)

So determined had been the Democratic opposition to the development of the Navy, that in 1811, after having hung for more than a score of years on the verge of a war with either England or France, and within a few months of the opening of a war with Great Britain, the Navy consisted almost wholly of the vessels that the Federalists had built during the Administrations of Washington and Adams. These were the—

	Guns.		Guns.
President	44	Argus	16
Constitution	44	Siren	16
United States	44	Nautilus	12
Essex	32	Enterprise	12
John Adams	24	Vixen	12
Wasp	18	Wasp	12
Hornet	18		

Jefferson had a fantastic idea about gunboats, and had between 200 and 300 ridiculous little craft built that never were of the slightest use, except some accidental assistance in enforcing the hated Embargo.

When war with Great Britain became certain and the act of January 4, 1812, was passed, increasing the Army to 70,000 regulars and volunteers, the Federalists, headed by the venerable Josiah Quincy, begged in vain for a suitable appropriation for the Navy. They wanted 30 new frigates, which they would divide into six squadrons and assail British commerce in every part of the world at once. The Democrats, led by Crawford of Georgia, and Calhoun of South Carolina, would consent to nothing more than a small appropriation for timber with which to repair three frigates.

Never did a neglected and under-valued body of public servants make better return for ill-usage than did the gallant little Navy in the war that followed. It won the most brilliant series of victories in all naval history, and did substantially all that was done to carry us through the war with credit. With few exceptions the land operations were humiliating failures, the great army upon which the Southerners prided, was generally defeated, and had it not been for the Navy the war would have ended with national dishonor, for the balance was strongly against us. But the Navy's career was beyond all praise, and it gave the Nation a standing in the eyes of the world of incalculable benefit to us.

After the war of 1812 the Navy fared somewhat better at the hands of the Democracy, but it was never treated with any approach to justice. It was never a favorite branch of the service with the Southerners, for its officers and crews were largely made up of New Englanders. For this and other reasons, at the beginning of the war of the rebellion its proportion of those officers who joined the Rebels was much less than that of the Army.

Of the 235 earthquakes which have been felt in the British Islands only two or three have resulted in loss of life or injury to property. The people get terribly scared, though, and once when a lunatic predicted an earthquake upon a certain day thousands of the citizens of London spent the night before in carriages and tents in Hyde Park.

MAINTAINING NATIVITY LINES.

The idea has been sedulously upheld by Americans that the act of naturalization purges a foreigner of any social or political disadvantages he may labor under because of his nativity, and from that moment makes him, to all intents and purposes, the same as if born in this favored land.

So far as the mass of native born citizens are concerned, this doctrine has had earnest support both in precept and practice, and nothing has been left undone on their part to abolish all distinctions between those of native and alien birth.

But it can not be said that our foreign-born citizens have acted in perfect accord with this idea. There has been a discouraging persistence in maintaining the lines established by their places of nativity.

It is rare in any political or other public movement, that we are allowed to forget that a considerable portion of our people are "Germans," who must be dealt with in a way different from other citizens, that another portion are "Irish," who must also receive consideration in a way peculiar to themselves, and still others are "French," "Poles," "Bohemians"—none of whom will place themselves exactly on the plane of simply American citizens.

Both the great parties are continually told that unless they nominate certain men to "recognize" the "German," or the "Irish," or some other "element," and unless they make some extraordinary effort to "conciliate,"—or as it is more coarsely put—"catch"—some division of our foreign-born citizens, they will surely be defeated, and these assurances are often enough verified to make both parties very heedful of them.

Politicians and papers of a certain class trade very profitably on the assumption that they can "control" certain of these "elements" and deliver them to the best bidder.

The situation threatens to become still more complicated by the entrance of the "Negro element" into politics, and the adoption by imitative colored men of the successful tactics of the white bosses.

Everywhere we hear of colored men assuming that, unless the "Negro element" is "recognized"—that is, these particular ones be given office—they will carry the entire vote over to the party that will offer them better terms.

It is time that some sort of check be put upon this, by considerations of common sense.

It proceeds upon the preposterous hypothesis that the main object of association of men into parties is for the purpose of getting fat offices. The man who acts on such an assumption betrays his sordid spirit.

Parties are formed to carry on the Government and make certain principles prevail. There can be no lines of color or nativity in this work, and it is an impertinence to obtrude them into the canvass. Whatever is best for one nationality is best for all.

If a foreign-born citizen and a Negro approves of the principles advocated by one party, and he does not vote with that party because his nationality or color is not sufficiently represented on the ticket, he only stultifies himself.

If he votes for an inferior man for any reason of this kind, he commits an offense against himself and his American citizenship.

Clannishness by foreigners and Negros is just as offensive—just as senseless—just as vicious in principle as the Know-Nothism of a few years ago.

A Know Nothing was quite as well justified in voting for none but native Americans, as a foreign-born citizen is in his preference for those of his own nationality for every office.

THE NEW PENSION BILL.

The pension bill which was passed under a suspension of the rules last Monday, was carefully examined and endorsed by nearly every Northern member of the House, without reference to the party, and the only ones who voted against it were the 58 Democrats from the Solid South.

The bill provides that ex-soldiers who claim a pension on account of disabilities from disease contracted in the army may secure a pension without producing positive proof that such disease was not contracted previous. The fact of having passed examination is prima facie evidence that they were sound when they enlisted.

This is a good bill, but what is wanted is a more rigid inspection of the examination. There are thousands on the pension roll who should be taken off immediately, and tens of thousands of others who should be put on. This can be done and justice secured by the employment of special investigators to examine all allowances of pensions in the neighborhoods where the pensioners live.

A woman suffrage boom has been given a boom in England in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to incorporate a clause enfranchising women tax-payers in the Government bill to enlarge the franchise. A great public meeting has been called for to-morrow evening at which 20 prominent members of Parliament are to speak. The principal address will be made by a daughter of Richard Cobden.

London papers say that the people of this country are unnecessarily alarmed about the production of wheat in India. That from the latter country is inferior in quality, and as the labor is of an inefficient character, and the people lack farm machinery, and a disposition to work, there is not much danger of their effectually competing with the United States for a long time to come.

The withdrawal of charges against Gen. Swaim, by the Washington banker, did not satisfy Sec. Lincoln, and, at his suggestion, the President has ordered a court martial to investigate. Sec. Lincoln says it is not a personal, but an official, public matter, and the welfare of the Army demands that the charges be sifted, and Gen. Swaim be either acquitted or punished. The court-martial will meet May 5.

The President of the leading ice company in New York says that prices will be higher this season than usual—"the expense of cutting ice has been a great deal heavier this year than it was last." Why does the ice business so demoralize a man's nature as to make him such an unblushing liar?

Burlington *Hawkeye*: No, Laura, no. They do not "open the campaign with a can opener." They do it with a corkscrew. How little, alas! do women know about politics.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the People of the United States, North, South, East and West.

A Good Substantial Watch in Connection with the Blade.

In view of the approaching campaign, and to place the Blade in as many additional families as possible, we will receive subscriptions for EIGHT months at the rate of SIXTY-SEVEN cents.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

We want a very large increase in the circulation of the Blade, and are willing to pay for it. To reward those who will assist in this work we will give a WATERBURY WATCH on the terms published elow, under the head of "The Only Terms." Read carefully, and either get your Blade for nothing, or a good Watch for nothing. The WATERBURY WATCH is known as an entirely reliable, substantial stem-winding watch, as good a time-keeper as any in the market.

We have made this arrangement, not for profit, but because in the interest of good government we want at least 100,000 additional subscribers during the next six months, and as many more as two of the famous Scott perfecting presses will print, and those who do the work we want to remunerate in some way.

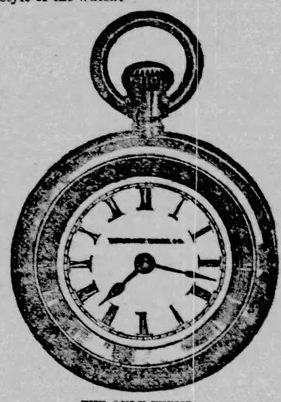
It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of a Republican success in November next. Every man who desires stability in government, steadiness and uniformity in business, every man who desires peace and quiet and who dreads anarchy and confusion, appreciates this as well as we do.

To the enlightenment of voters the country should be covered with sound reading matter, and that the Blade takes upon itself to furnish.

The WATERBURY WATCH is the lowest priced watch ever made, but cheap as it is, it is as good a time-piece and as durable and reliable as any watch made. It is a stem-winder, no key being required, and may be regulated to as fine a point as the higher-priced watches. It is encased in white metal, and to the manufacturer's warrant we add our own. The cases will not tarnish. The regular price of the watch and the least it can be bought for is $3.50.

It is a marvel of cheapness and accuracy, and will do everything that any watch will.

The following cut shows the size and style of the watch:



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For $3.50—The watch, and the Weekly Blade for one year.

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For $19.80—Thirty copies of the Weekly Blade for eight months and the watch sent free.

Now for work. Every man who needs a watch, either for his own use or for his boy, can get one at a merely nominal cost, and a good, durable watch it will prove itself. It is not a toy, but as good as any made.

Every boy of 14 wants a watch and should have one. Every man who travels who has an expensive watch should have a Waterbury to carry when away. Everybody wants a watch anyhow, and everybody wants, or ought to, the best Republican paper published. Roll in the subscribers.

The watches are sent by mail, postpaid, and we shall fill every order the day it is received.

Send by postal order or draft on New York. Do not send postage stamps or checks on country banks, as we cannot use them without loss.

Address, always,

BLADE, Toledo, O.

There is likely to be a dearth of eloquence in the National Convention. Both Bob Ingersoll and Emory Storrs have been shut out, and every effort is being made to prevent their getting proxies. The Chicago papers each devote a half column or more daily to Emery Storrs's chance of getting in on a proxy. This ought not to be. American oratory will be deader than pickled mackerel if this sort of suppression is kept up. Congress, which used to be the greatest Conversatory of Eloquence in the world, has not now a single orator who is above mediocre. There is not hardly a pretense even of delivering the crude essays which flow over the arid waste of the *Congressional Record*. The only chance that a really good speaker has of getting a National audience is in one of these conventions, and if he is shut out of them he might as well hang up his forensic fiddle and bow, and turn his attention to writing romances for the patent medicine men.

The subject of underground telegraphy continues to be agitated in New York and some plan will, doubtless, soon be found for accomplishing this desirable change. It is certain that the people are becoming weary of the wilderness of wires above ground. A general committee consisting of representatives of nearly every electric company of any standing in New York, has been in session for some time considering the matter and three sub-committees were appointed, who have just made their reports, which go to show that the thing is possible. Of course the electric companies themselves do not favor the change, on account of the cost, but they admit that if ordered to place the wires underground a feasible plan would soon be found.

Political bribery is about the same in England as in the United States, only here candidates do not often use flowers for that purpose. Sir William Harcourt, the British Secretary of State, has just been sued for the boquets and *boutonnieres* which he and his wife distributed to his constituents, their wives and daughters four years ago when he was the Liberal candidate for re election to Parliament. Judgment was given to the full amount of the claim with interest.

CURRENT EVENTS.

As intimated in the Blade last week a court martial has been ordered in the case of Gen. Swaim. Sec. Lincoln wrote the President that the good of the army demanded that a full investigation of the charges should be made, and the order for a court martial was accordingly issued. It will convene May 5.——John J. Knox on Wednesday handed Sec. Folger his resignation as Comptroller of the Treasury, to take effect on May 1. Mr. Knox has accepted the Presidency of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City.——Mr. J. E. Hall, of Marietta, O., 91 years old, is said to have built the first wharf boat on the Ohio river, and his son is married to a great-great-granddaughter of Martha Washington.——Mr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, wants to return to his old seat in Congress next year.——The Sultan of Morocco has just held a celebration in honor of his marriage with his 100th wife.——The Pope has decided to create another Cardinal in the United States. It is intended always to have two in the States and one in South America.——J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, recently nominated and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, has written the President, formally declining the office. It is understood he will be a candidate for Congress.——The Appropriations Committee of the House, will report in favor of loaning $1,000,000 to the New Orleans Exposition.——The Toronto Grand Jury have indicted all the conspirators in the recent attempt at bribery.——As a result of the inquiry into the loss of the steamer "Daniel Steinmann" off the coast of Nova Scotia, the blame for the calamity is laid upon Capt. Schoonhoven.——Freshets in New Brunswick have done much damage to property.——J. H. Deane, a New York lawyer, has been rendered bankrupt by real estate operations. His liabilities are stated at over $500,000, and he has given preferences to two banks, the Rochester University, and two religious societies.——Pres. Endicott states that the Oregon Transcontinental Company has lost more than $20,000,000 by the shrinkage in Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway stocks.——Tilden G. Abbott, who stole $50,000 from a bank at Watertown, Mass., has been captured at Pierce City, Mo., where he had stocked a store with $15,000 worth of clothing.——Maj. Ben. Perley Poore is the oldest newspaper correspondent in Washington. He has been writing from the capital for over 30 consecutive years, and it is only a short while since he gave up the telegraphic work and devoted himself to correspondence.——A Pole only 17 years of age threw a bomb through the window of the court house at Cracow, Russia, where the chiefs of police were in consultation. The explosion did no damage. The youth was promptly captured, and a loaded revolver was found in his docket.——A committee of the United Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg has decided to ask the Legislature to make the use of instrumental music in churches unlawful.——A favorable report was made in the Senate on admitting Tacoma into the Union.——For the first nine months of the fiscal year, the receipts from internal revenue were $20,595,253 less than for the preceding period.——In 1883 there were inspected in Georgia 154,000 tons of guano. This year the indications are that there will be over 170,000 inspected. Formerly it was sold in lots of from 50 to 100 tons; now the majority get from 1 to 10 tons, showing the vast increase of small farms in the State.——The City of Manchester, Eng., now has water reservoirs covering 844 acres, whose mains measure 643 miles, and supply 20,000,000 gallons to 900,000 people daily. The cost thus far has been £3,352,000.——A kite 15 feet high and 12 feet wide has been built at New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of experimenting to test the lifting and sustaining power of the atmosphere The string is 1,200 feet long.——Last Fall no fewer than 21 refineries of beet root sugar were started in Thuringia, Germany. At the present time there are 32 others in course of erection.——In 19 private galleries in New York are pictures worth $6,000,000, or an average of nearly $316,000 in each gallery. Vanderbilt's form the most costly single collection.——It requires about three skins to make a $500 sealskin sack. The natives of Alaska, who capture the seals, get 40 cents apiece for each skin, and the United States Government gets $2 royalty. The company which has the exclusive monopoly of the business sells them at the uniform price of $24.——Jack Cole, one of the sailors of the "Jeannette," rendered insane from his sufferings, died Monday.——Gov. Ordway, of Dakota, has been indicted and given bail for his appearance. Alleged bribery in the organization of a County is the basis of the indictment.——Arthur's friends claim that he has secured 226 of the 585 instructed delegates thus far chosen. Blaine is given 196.——About 2,000,000 sheep are at present in Colorado. The clip this year will be 10,000,000 pounds.——Belva B. Lockwood, the female lawyer, daily appears on the avenues in Washington, riding a tricycle.——Mr. Staples, a wealthy citizen of Westport, Conn., has given that town a $50,000 free school building.——Delegates to the Chicago Convention in June will be chosen this week by the Republicans of California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.——A favorable report has been ordered on the bill providing for an increase of pensions to soldiers and sailors, who, in service, lost one hand and one foot, or who were totally and permanently disabled in both. The increase is from $36 to $48 per month.——Oleomargarine has found its way into the English market from this country, and is creating considerable talk among the people there. It is certain to encounter fierce opposition, and there is strong probability that stringent prohibitory laws will be enacted.——Dr. Newman has been enjoined from presiding at any church meeting or from acting as pastor, or the trustees from taking any action until the doctor's legal status in connection with the church can be determined.——A Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, after a long series of experiments, concludes that glucose—grape sugar—made from corn starch, while not having the sweetening power of cane sugar

Correspondence.

PIONEER ELECTIONS.

Early Days in the South—Candidates Playing with the Children—Discovery of a Money Mine—The Rich of Fifty Years Ago.

No. 6.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

You, and all your readers, have doubtless heard and read of a rich man, but have you or they ever in reality seen or met with this phenomenon thing? I knew one, and only one, once in life, and I design writing of him to-day. Permit me to say, however, that riches do not consist in an immensity of wealth, in houses, lands and possessions, until, like Shakspere's man, his coffin would scarce contain his title deeds. No. Wealth is merely a comparative thing, and to be rich, is to have just a little more of money, houses, lands etc., than any other one of your contiguous neighbors, thus a man may be rich and worth $5, $10, $50 or $100,000, just as his situations requires. The one to whom I refer was of this class.

In 1811, being very young and just married, with a little wagon, a few young negro women and a small stock of cattle, he came here from Carolina and obtained a title by head right, as it was termed, to a section of land, and he settled there on a beautiful mill creek near bright Tangipahoa River. Here, in about a score of years, he found he had hardy children, oxen, mules, cattle, hogs, and, last but not least, negros grown up around him; had built a sawmill, gristmill and gin; had secured other adjacent lands, grew cotton, corn, potatos, rice, teas and everything but wheat. He never tried to make money, but himself and wife just pushed the business and he soon became the head man, or the Astor of that County. As everything was made at home, the mill grinding for people 20 miles around, ginning and sawing for ditto, paying not a cent for labor, or rents, or fuel; fish in pond and river, game in the woods, no fashions to attract, no vices to allure, and no dram-shops to destroy them, they grew and increased in possessions like Job of old. In the Spring they would have sheep-shearing, and cattle-markings, and sell off surplus ones. One old negro tanned leather and made cotton baskets, one minded the mill; old Phil worked in the shop, and one more made shoes, stocked plows, and attended to the saw when there was plenty of water. The negro women spun their two cuts at night, but the mistress was too good a woman to have anybody whipped. In Winter they would go out with guns and kill wild hogs. On one occasion the dogs brought a long-missing hog to bay, and when the hunters rushed up the old man shouted to his sons not to shoot, as the big broad river, bank full, lay between them, and the day was cold. Before his order was heard—bang—sang a rifle, and the big hog squatted back upon his haunches, dead.

The old man told his son the hog was lost, as they could not cross the river, but the hardy fellow was already half stripped, and throwing by with a "Pa," his last remaining wraps, piled it into the river with his pocket knife in his mouth, swam over, cut a long strong vine on the other bank, attached it securely to the snout of the hog, then rolled him into the stream, swam over, and handing the end of the vine to a negro who just had got up there, was soon dressing by a fire the father had kindled on the bank.

The old man was a kind Master, as he had reared all his slaves, and they reverenced him as a patriarch. He had an eccentric way about him. Starting to market on horseback one morning, whither his wagon with three yoke of oxen had preceded him, he saw from the wagon tracks that the driver had run the wagon over several stumps. When he came up he told him he was a splendid fellow, and he would lay a half dollar on the road and if he could run his wheels over it he might have it. Toney, the driver, was wonderfully pleased. He straightened his team up and put both wheels right over the silver piece. His master told him to take it up and keep it, but, said he, "I see you have made some wild driving this morning, and I now see it is your fault. Now if you run over another stump on the road, I will give you 30 lashes."

In those days they camped out in going to market, and in turkey gobbling time the rifle was taken along to get a gobbler in the morning. It so happened that a friend of this old gentleman had went, on one occasion, to Town on a horse behind his cart. Had went into Town, done his trading, and was coming out to camp, a mile from Town, while the one of whom I am writing had camped with his wagon going in, a mile or two above. The neighbor coming out of Town had imbibed very freely, and after stopping at his own camp fire a few hours, found his horse had slipped the bridle and left him, so he concluded to walk on along before day, and he had a dollar and 50 cents in silver in his left waistcoat pocket. By accident he slipped down in a mudhole, and thrusting his hand out to steady himself, had the satisfaction to find it touch a half dollar. Overjoyed at his freak of fortune, he thrust the money into his bread, shallow waistcoat pocket, and felt again in the mudhole for more, when again his hand grasped a dollar. He stood there a long time in an ecstacy of enjoyment, picking up money, and as he was quite drunk he had never discovered the somewhat unromantic fact that each time that he stooped down the money would fall from his pocket into the mud hole. In the darkness he conceived himself a Crœsus, picking up a dollar and then a half continually. In the midst of this silver gleaning his neighbor, whose wagon had camped just above on its inward voyage, had taken his rifle and was gliding down the road on foot listening for turkeys. Suddenly he came on this man picking money from the mud hole. As it was quite dark he could not trace the outline of the strange animal before him, but at first mistook it for a bear eating tadpoles, so he cocked his rifle and stepped up closer, and took sight, but just before he touched the trigger of death, a rapid thought flashed through his mind that it was not tadpole season, and he at once raised the rifle, just as he heard his neighbor say, "Got another sure." He now hailed, and his infatuated neighbor told him he had found the place he had been seeking all his life, and that that mudhole was chock full of money. His friend told him he had found no money but what he himself had dropped and on examining he found that as he would stoop down, the money would slide over the old waistcoat pocket and tumble into the mud, and that instead of finding any money he now only had a dollar while the half had just tumbled back into the mudhole. The poor fellow, just beginning to sober up, offered his neighbor the dollar and a drink if he would never tell it on him, as he was ashamed of his own conduct, and the poor pitiable plight in which returning daylight now revealed him. His friends told him he could not sell the joke at any price. Many a nice man, while drunk, has fancied he is gathering fortunes in some Eldorado, while his acquaintances find he is only groping in a mudhole.

In these days elections were held three days. Each set of Commissioners would attend on Monday at one Precinct, on Tuesday at another, and on Wednesday they all met at the County Seat, where the vote was counted, the bets paid, and the fighting done. There was liquor at each place, and treating was in order. Real professional drinkers would attend Monday and Tuesday, and not vote till Wednesday evening, as candidates could not burden themselves wasting shot on dead ducks, or in treating those who had already voted. Still there were no registration, and no fear of any one tampering with ballot boxes. No man could vote unless he was a taxpayer. Property then ranked manhood suffrage. If one paid taxes and was a white man he could vote. The law was severe against a colored man voting unless he stood clear to the white race than an octoroon. On the steamboats two tables were set, one for the whites, and another for free people of color. These were nearly always rich and finely dressed, often well educated, and held in high estimation by their white friends, but socially they could not commingle, and though men might go into their company, white ladies never did, never would. The social gulf was as marked and destinct as that which divided Dives and Lazarus.

The first symptoms of aristocracy manifested itself in the negros. The slave who belonged to the well-to-do men were largely above the slaves of the poorer men. The horses, dogs, guns and clothing of the rich were all claimed and appropriated by the negro, while man's slave was continually humiliated by the shabby clothes of his owner. However, the lowest depth in that great lower deep of slavery was found in him who was the slave of the colored man. This was the bottomless pit of casshood, the *ne plus ultra* of abasement. Black was not a favorite color with the slave. He wanted a yellow wife, or if he was a mulatto he wanted a quadroon, and so on. On the contrary, sometimes white men would take dark women for concubines, perhaps because white women in the South were always too pure, as a rule, to wear the chains of concubinage. Understand me here particularly not to mean by this that white women are better than women of these chains. I other sections I would not say so, but I think that educated women are pure and spotless everywhere, and that the love of virtue reigns supreme in the female heart from Portland to Alaska, and from cold Lake Erie down to where the golden orange glows, and that virtue to-day forms the protecting ægis that saves our nation from crime and destruction, and is beckoning our manhood on to higher planes of thought and higher contemplations of social life.

Allow me to say I almost worship ladies, and above them all I place the Nuns, the glorious Sisters of Charity who, during our unhappy war, went about from place to place, with hearts filled up with human mercy, imitators of our loving Savior, careless alike to the inspiring colors of the Blue or the Gray, walking like ministers of grace through the sentinel guarded portals of either army, going to watch with the dying, and to nurse the wounded, unmindful of the battle shock that shook a continent.

In those old days we had but a small knowledge of politics. We had not that there were two votes, and when asked for a definition of politics one was shout, hurrah for Jackson! and the other Tippecanoe and Tyler, too! In 1840, politics grew warm and canvassers come out. We had two real blooded stock out for Congress, both rich and talented. Our country was on the point of going heavily for Democracy, but Gen. D., their candidate, came out and had a fine dressed mulatto with him, who, like his master, wore a ruffled shirt. Added to this, he stopped one very late night at Mr. C.'s, and had the bad taste to send his waiter down stairs to get a linen sheet, when no such an article had ever been seen or heard of. The story got out and was diligently circulated by the Whigs, and all but a few old liners went back on their candidate because he wore a ruffled shirt and asked for a linen sheet to sleep on.

On another occasion, a tight legislative contest was raging in the Parish of Washington. Three days before the election a whole crowd up Yeas was made, and one man was said to be doubtful. A candidate paid him a visit, found him away from home, and not going to the election. Nothing daunted, he dismounted, played all over the yard three hours with six tow-headed children, and distributed two Barlow knives, a jewsharp and a doll among them, and left his best respects with their mother, and asked her to please ask Gabe to come to the election and give him a lift. She did so. Gabe came and voted for him, and he beat his competitor one vote.

On one occasion a poor, low trash white, who was one of the Parishs of the land, had promised both candidates to support them. Both were on the ground. He drank the liquor of both; both were afraid of him. Mr. E.'s son stuck close to him, gave him a ticket which he clinched in his right hand while young E. held him by the left. There was another plan working by nephew of Mr. E., who had an agreement with this man, that he would meet him in the doorway when E. took him in to vote, and that they would exchange tickets in the doorway as they passed, which was done, and thus young E was cheated and Mr. R. snatched victory from the debris of defeat.

Oseyka, Miss.

FROM KANSAS.

Agricultural Resources—Profitable Crops—Merits and Demerits of the State.

To the Editor of the Blade:

I must say a few words through your valuable paper to the readers of the same about this Kansas country of ours. I see by your paper that in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio you are having rain, snow and mud, and cold weather, while we are having dusty roads and pleasant weather. Tame grasses, greens and oats are growing nicely. Lots of farmers are through with corn-planting, and some have come up; in fact, all things are growing nicely, and this is not one of the exceptional, for it is so nearly every Spring. A farmer can move right along with his farm work, as our Springs are invariably dry and pleasant. Every Hoosier and Buckeye that I meet and talk with is highly pleased that he has located amongst us; not one of them wants to go back. We are, as farmers, making a success of the following products: Corn, wheat, oats, potatos, flax, Corn beans, broom corn, millett, tame grasses and clover. That is certainly good enough to satisfy any reasonable agriculturist in any country. Now I don't want people that read this article to think that Kansas is a perfect paradise. Not so, by any means, for Kansas has some very bad features according to my way of thinking. It is very windy; yes, the winds are almost too bad to bear with in February, March and April, and then we do have it, so awful dry at times. That is another bad feature, yet when dry weather is on us there is no mud and slush. Land is going up rapidly in this part of the country, prices now ranging from $15 to $30 per acre, according to improvement, and it is worth more money I think. Good land here in Kansas ought to bring just as much money as it does back in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Why not? We can raise more produce per acre with less labor, and then labor is not as high here as it is back East, $16 to $18 being the top price for farm labor per month. Here in Southeastern Kansas our lands are loose and loamy and easy to handly. They stir up mellow and clodless. Men and teams can do more work in a day and stand up to the work better than they do east of the Missouri River. Our nights are cool and pleasant through the Summer. A laborer can lie down and sleep all night in July and August with a blanket over him and in the morning he feels refreshed and ready for business.—JOHN F. CLOSE, Ozark, Anderson County, Kan.

Southern Missouri.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Dundas is 150 miles southwest of St. Louis, and 12 miles south of Waynesville, our County seat. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad runs through the northern part of the County. The surface is rolling and in some places rough soil good, clay and black sandy loam predominating. We have an abundance of timber and the country is well watered from the best kind of springs, besides the great range makes it one of the greatest stock countries in the world. The country is healthy and such a thing as consumption is not known here, except when brought here. The mild breeze coming over the hills with the sunshine that lasts 10 months out of the year, makes it equal in point of health to any where I know of. Land is cheap here and titles good. Taking everything into consideration, climate, soil, accessibility to markets, we certainly think that we have many advantages which they have not got in other Western States where lands sell much higher. Some one wrote to the BLADE in the Winter, asking where Northern settlements could be found in Southern Missouri. I would just say we have one here from Pennsylvania and Ohio, the most of us is one settled from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Indiana. These settlements include nearly two entire school districts, each of which supports eight month's school during the year. We like the BLADE because it is equal to any as a good, sound, reliable Republican paper; second, for the stand it has taken in pulverizing the rum power; third, we are getting more information from Nasby's letters in the South than we can get anywhere from that part of the country, and fourth, because it is the best family paper we can get. I take seven papers, and the first question asked by all of the family when I come from the office is, "Did you get the BLADE?—E. A. CRAFT, Dundas, Pulaski County, Mo.

Railway and Steamship Engineers.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Of the countless thousands who daily and yearly ride on our railway trains and ocean steamers, how many ever think of the man on whom their lives hourly depend? I refer to the engineer. The man who stands at his post, sometimes from 12 to 24 hours, straining his eyes to see the road, perhaps in a wild snow, or hail and rain storm. Never for more than a few seconds at a time can he remove his eyes from the track. He must be constantly watching for broken rails, washouts, or, worse than all, a possible collision. No matter what happens, be it a slippery track, heavy train, wild storm or unavoidable accident, he must bring his train in on time. If he fails, it will assuredly cause confusion and maybe the loss of many lives. Every week you read of an engineer who either risks or loses his life in the performance of his duty, often standing at his post vainly endeavoring to reverse his engine and save the lives of his passengers, when he could easily save himself. Then look at the engineer of an ocean steamer, and see the strains he must undergo. In a storm he must stand with his hand on the throttle, and never even for a moment can be leave it. At intervals of three or four minutes the ship will balance on a huge wave; then the screw rises clear of the water, and the engines, unencumbered by any load, instantly attains an enormous velocity. If he is not there to shut off the steam and slow down the engines when the blades of the screw strike the water, they would instantly be broken to pieces.

On the whole it is a calling that requires a reliable, trustworthy, temperate man and of a strong constitution to withstand the strain.—E. M., Mapleton, Dak.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts for flavoring Ice Cream, Cakes and Pastry. With great care, by a new process, Dr. Price extracts from the true select *Fruits* and Aromatics each characteristic flavor, and produces flavorings of rare excellence—of great strength and perfect purity—far superior to the cheap extracts.

For the Blade.

Astronomical Notes for May.

BY J. C. B.

Pastition of the planets—May. (All computations are for the latitude and meridian of Columbus, O.)

Venus is the leading brilliant in the Western sky. On the 21 she reached her greatest elongation East 45° 33', after which date she will travel on the westward track that brings her nearer to the sun, as she fulfills her course from Eastern elongation to inferior conjunction.

Venus sets as follows:
May 10—10:50, evening.
May 10—10:44, evening.
May 31—10:25, evening.

Mars is evening star, and is still a bright object among the stars, but observers will note that his luster dims much more quickly than that of Jupiter and Saturn. Mars is of little account except for a month before and a month after oppositiou.

As this epoch comes around but once in two years and 50 days, the favorable times for observing his ruddy face are few and far between. Mars is in quadrature with the sun on the 5th. On the 31st he will be in conjunction with Alph Leonis, (Regulus), being not quite 1° north of that star.

Mars sets as follows:
May 10—1:06 morning.
May 20—3:5 morning.
May 31—8 morning.

Jupiter is an evening star, and is still an interesting object in the western sky, though not so favorably situated for observation as when near opposition. At 8 o'clock about the middle of the month he is midway between the zenith and the horizon.

He sets as follows:
May 10—12 midnight.
May 20—11:27 evening.
May 31—10:47 evening.

The following are the principal events transpiring with his satellites during the early part of the nights of May:

May 5, 9:26 evening, occultation, re-appears, satellite (3).

May 7, 10:02 evening, transit, egress, satellite (2).

May 7, 10:24 evening, transit, ingress, satellite (1).

May 10, 9:08 evening, eclipse, re-appears, satellite (4).

May 12, 10:02 evening, occultation, disappears, satellite (3).

May 14, 9:52 evening, transit, ingress, satellite (2).

May 15, 9:36 evening, occultation, disappears, satellite (1).

May 6, 9:46 evening, eclipse, re appears, satellite (2).

May 23, 7:59 evening, transit, egress, satellite (3).

May 29, 8:27 evening, eclipse, re-appears satellite (1).

May 30, 10:04 evening, occulation, disappears, satellite (2).

Saturn is evening star, but he is approaching the sun so closely that he will soon be hidden from view. Hidden but not lost, for next December at opposition he will be more magnificent than he was during the past Autumn and Winter. The right ascension of Saturn is May 15, 4 hours, 39 minutes; his declination 20 deg. 41 min. North, and is in the constellation Taurus.

Uranus is evening star, and is wandering among the stars of Virgo, too small to be seen by the unaided eye. The right ascension of Uranus on the 21st is 11 hours, 39 minutes; his declination is 3 deg. 4 min. north.

Neptune is evening star until the 10th, when he reaches conjunction. The five outer planets before this event are evening stars. They are all traveling from opposition to conjunct on, having reached the goal in the following order: Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and Uranus. We shall have no more oppositions to chronicle until November, when Neptune again takes the lead.

THE MOON.

The May moon fulls on the 9th at 43 minutes after 10 o'clock P. M. On the 1st, one day before her first quarter, she is in conjunction with Mars, on the 5th she is near Uranus, on the 23d near Neptune and Mercury, on the 25th near Saturn, on the 27th near Venus, on the 28th near Jupiter, and on the 30th the new moon will again be near Mars.

Ephemerides of the principal stars and clusters May 15:

Beta Orionis (Rigel) sets 7:05 evening.
Alphas Orionis (Beteigeuse) sets 8:36 evening.
Alpha Canis Majoris (Sirius or Dog Star) sets 8:05 evening.
Alpha Canis Minoris (Procyon, or Little Dog), sets 10:18 evening.
Alpha Geminorum (Castor) sets 11:55 evening.
Alpha Leonis (Regulus) sets 1:08 morning.
Alpha Virginis (Spica) in meridian, 9:42 evening.
Alpha Bootes (Arcturus) in meridian, 10:33 evening.
Alpha Scorpionis (Antares) in meridian, 12:28 morning.
Alpha Aquillae (Altair) rises 9:29 evening.

Collins, O.

RECENT LITERATURE.

FALLACIES. A View of Logic from the Practical Side. By Alfred Sidgwick. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This volume belongs to the International Series, and like the others is intended for the general reader, that is, it is written from the unprofessional point of view and to comprehend it no previous technical training is needed. The treatment of the different subjects seem to be fair and unprejudiced, and the deductions of the author acceptable.

HEALTH BY EXERCISE, Showing What Exercises to Take, and How to Take Them. By George H. Taylor, M. D. Published by John B. Alden, New York.

This little manual will be found of the greatest benefit to those who are beginning to be interested in exercise of the body as a means of obtaining physical vigor, and also of removing special physical weakness. It explains the theory and practice of Massage which has recently attracted so much attention. No doubt this volume will do a great deal of good.

THE UNITY OF NATURE. By the Duke of Argyll. Author of "The Reign of Law," etc., etc. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

This author published a volume in 1866 entitled "Reign of Law" which attracted a good deal of attention. At that time he had thought to add a chapter to the book entitled "Law in Christian Theology," but the subject grew so upon his hands, and he became so convinced that it was impossible to treat of it in one chapter or two, that the result has been the production of the present large and comprehensive work. The headings of some of the chapters will give an idea of what the author has done: "Man's Place in the Unity of Nature;" "Animal, Instinct in Its Relation to the Mind of Man;" "On the Limits of Human Knowledge;" "Man as the Representative of the Supernatural;" "Of the Moral Character of Man;" "On the Degradation of Man;" "On the Nature and Origin of Religions;" and several others of a character equally interesting. It is printed in clear type and is attractive in appearance.

CHOICE LITERATURE. A Monthly Magazine. Published by John B. Alden, New York.

This volume contains four parts of a monthly magazine with the above title and they are made up of selections from different authors, of the most interesting character. Much of interest which would otherwise disappear with the journals in which they are published is here massed together in a form for preservation. The volume will be found worth possessing.

STAR LAKE ROMANCE.—A Modern Poem of Love and Rivalry. By Francis D. Lacy. Published by the author at Grand Rapids, Mich.

This is a story of real life told in verse. It is really a novel in rhyme. The events are said to be in the main true, and while the measure is often faulty, the story will be found interesting to its readers. The author is a business man who has filled the intervals of his labors with this volume and one other.

FEMALE HYGIENE AND FEMALE DISEASES. By J. K. Shirk, M. D. Published by the Lancaster Publishing Co., Lancaster, Pa.

This volume is a carefully written little work upon a very important subject. It is not written for the author's professional friends but for the instruction of the people generally. Considering as the writer says, that healthy offspring can only be produced by healthy parents, female health is an essential matter for the welfare of the world at large. This fact it is that renders works of this kind of great benefit, if they are written from the standpoint of knowledge.

THE IRVING LIBRARY—Published by John B. Alden, New York.

The recent issues of this library are "A Century's Message," by D. Wentz—price 3 cents; "Some Twice Told Tales," by Nathaniel Hawthorn—3 cents; "Conversation," by D. Quincy—3 cents; "Confucius and Mencius"—3 cents; "Salmagundi," by Washington Irving—25 cents.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Bancroft. Volume IV. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, $2.25.

Mr. Bancroft's fourth volume covers the exciting period from May, 1774, to July, 1776. "America takes up arms for self-defense and arrives at independence." In his opening paragraph he says: "The people of the continent obeyed one general impulse, as the earth in Spring listens to the command of Nature, and without the appearance of effort bursts into life. The movement was quickened, even when it was most unlooked; and its fiercest adversaries worked with the most effect for its full development." In this fine passage we will be the key-note of the volume. The situation of America is described with characteristic eloquence. The new generation of readers will hardly take up this revised edition of Mr. Bancroft's history for the purpose of criticism, or of comparing it line by line and chapter by chapter with the product of his pen many years ago. But the benefit of his artistic touches—his pruning and softening and condensing, while carefully preserving all the substantial features of his earlier work—will be none the less admired and appreciated as the years roll on. The beauty and symmetry of his plan, and the breadth of his research, are perhaps more forcibly illustrated in the present volume than in either of its predecessors. Treating of only two momentous years, the author is obliged to travel over a vast extent of territory, and gather the innumerable threads of his subject from widely separated sources into a firm, vigorous grasp. The reader is carried along the smooth current, from one Colony to another, looks into the Assemblies and Congresses on this continent, and into the King's Cabinet and Parliament on the other, and becomes acquainted with the leaders of opinion and of revolution.

OLD MARK LANGSTON. A Tale of Duke's Creek. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Richard M. Johnston, formerly a Georgian, but in recent times a citizen of a more northern State, has been classified as a "Georgia humorist," and his well-known "Dukesboro' Tales," published in the old *Southern Magazine* of Baltimore, are faithful and humorous studies of native scenes. In his present book, vivid local coloring and a careful attention to local dialect are associated with his studies of character, many of them evidently made from life. As a story, judged by the canons of the art of story-making, it has little merit; the action lags, the complications are preposterous; but if we take it for what it is—a series of scenes and portraits, faithful to the original—its merits are high. Very graphic is the description of *Baldy Riddle*, the violinist, and of old *Jesse Lines*. The famous musical rendering of "the walls o' Jericho a-perceedin' to fall," and "the said walls actilly a-fallin'," is most entertainingly described, with all its formidable preliminaries. "This chune,' said Baldy, grinning painfully with the labor of resining his bow, 'have to have for its transactions a awful powerful sight o' raw-som; and these here strings,' he added, while cautiously straining up the two lower, 'has to be fotch up to a high pitch-ul.'"

Mrs. Toliver, with her terse remarks upon "the female section" and "the section of men-persons," her theological arguments, and her superstitious dread of "Jessewhits" (Jesuits), is also very amusing.

WIFE OF MONTE CRISTO. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. Price, 75 cents.

This is a novel which must not be mistaken—and probably will not be,—for one of Dumas's works. It is by an anonymous writer and professes to continue the story of "Monte Cristo," and is full of excitement and adventure, thrilling incidents, etc. The Count himself, Haydee, Mercedes, Benedetto, once the false Prince Cavalcanti, Madame Danglars, Valentine de Villefort, and other well-known personages figure very prominently in the narrative.

A WIFE HARD WON.—By Julia McNair. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Price $1.

The story of a singular will and an equally singular marriage where husband and wife separate at the church-door; they meet many years afterward, and love one another without knowing a marriage ceremony has already united them. Many other complications, such as a suspicion of murder, which attaches to the hero, his apparent death by suicide, etc., give interest to the book and variety to the plot.

HAND-BOOK OF TREE-PLANTING. By N. H. Eggleston. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The writer comes to his work with a thoro understanding of his subject, and as it is one which needs consideration in these days, when the forests are so rapidly diminishing, it should be read with interest. He has given many useful hints of how to promote the growth of trees, and of the profit to be obtained by their cultivation. The questions: Why to Plant, Where to Plant, What to Plant and How to Plant are answered.

PROTECTION TO YOUNG INDUSTIES AS APPLIED IN THE UNITED STATES. By F. W. Yanssig, Ph. D. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This, as its name denotes, is a study in economic history, which, bearing upon the great question agitating both political parties, is of great interest. It opens with an argument for protection of young industries, gives the industrial history of the United States and the course of protective legislation, sketches the history of cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, and draws deductions therefrom.

PROFIT AND LOSS. By Mary Divenell Chelles. Published by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, New York.

This is a Temperance story telling what can be done by the influence of a good example. The occurrences are narrated in a simple, pleasing matter, and the moral is healthful. It will aid in carrying conviction of the necessity of fighting the bottle with force against the liquor power.

POCAHONTAS IN ENGLAND.

The Indian Girl's Burial and Accidental Cremation.

"In my last letter I promised to say something of the new light thrown by Mr. Herbert Jones' 'Sandringham,' (in Norfolk, England) upon the visit of Pocahontas to England," writes a Naples correspondent of the *American Register*. "Sir Thomas Dale, the Governor of Virginia, took a deep interest in the baptism and marriage of Pocahontas, both of which were celebrated in the little wooden church of Jamestown. It is this Governor who, in a letter contemporaneous with the wedding, wrote of the Indian wife of John Rolfe that she dwelt civilly and lovingly with her husband, and the latter he described as an honest gentleman and of good behavior. We must remember that the word 'civilly,' used above meant in the 17th century, like a civilized person. Three years after the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas (that is, in the beginning of 1615) they went to England, and the latter was received with as warm a welcome as her husband. Not only so, but Mrs. Herbert Jones tells us that the once little Indian maiden of the Virginian forests, clad in the costume prevailing at that time in England, was received with much pomp by the Bishop of London and was presented at Court, James I. being at that time the reigning monarch. We are furthermore told that Pocahontas relished the charms of the Court, the drama and polite society; but the climate, and especially the smoke and fog of London, affected and weakened her health. And so it was determined that they would return to the New World. Mr. John Rolfe made all the preparations for the voyage, and the vessel in which Pocahontas was to embark with her husband and their bright-eyed little half-breed son Thomas was to sail from Gravesend. Arriving at this port her illness increased. Carefully and tenderly she was lifted on the deck of the good ship, which was on the eve of sailing, but alas, life soon fled, and the daughter of Powhattan died just nine months after her arrival in England. Mrs. Herbert Jones, in "Sandringham Past and Present" thus concludes the account of her death and burial: "She (Pocahontas), who had hoped for a tomb in the trackless forests of her own land, was inappropriately consigned to the channel of a moldy church in Gravesend, and even underwent cremation, for that church was burned to the ground 100 years later." After the death of Pocahontas her husband returned to Virginia, where he was "Secretary and Recorder-General" of the Colony, but his son Thomas remained in England, where he was educated under the supervision of his uncle, Henry Rolfe, of Norwood. When he attained his majority, he went to America and married, and left an only daughter. This daughter married Col. Boiling, and it is through her that come all who are real descendants of Pocahontas. The interesting book from which I have gleaned the above facts say nothing about the usual story of the Randolph family in Virginia obtaining their name by changing "Rolfe" into "Randolph." The usual sensational story of Capt. Smith being saved by Pocahontas rushing in between the uplifted club and the intended victim may not be true in every particular, but this much is fully established, and, from the first she was a friend to the white men who first went to Virginia, and that she became the loving wife of one of the earliest and most respectable settlers of the Jamestown colony.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A Reliable Article.

Dr. R. CUTTER, Boston, Mass., says: "I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

Publishers' Department.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

We ask all who do not take the BLADE, who may receive this number, to give it a thorough examination. We want them to scan all the departments with care. If, after this, it is not admitted that the WEEKLY BLADE is the best paper published at the price—$1 per annum, we have had our cost and trouble for nothing. If you do like it, we ask you to subscribe for it. One year, $1; three months, 30 cents, postpaid. Please notice elsewhere our advertisements offering the steel engraving of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and the Waterbury watch in connection with the BLADE. The engraving is the finest ever made, and the Waterbury watch is as good a time-keeper as there is. The BLADE and the engraving, $2; the BLADE and the watch, $3.50. Anyhow you want the BLADE. Subscribe for a year, or if you want a trial trip, send 30 cents for three months.

THE WATERBURY WATCH AND THE BLADE.

The Waterbury watch cannot be purchased anywhere for a cent less than $3.50. We give you the Waterbury Watch and the BLADE one year for the same money—$3.50. The Waterbury is as good a time piece as is made. It is a reliable, durable, handsome watch. By combining the two you get the BLADE for nothing, or the watch for $2.50, as you choose to put it. And by the way we ask working Republicans to notice the offers for clubs in connection with the watch. By a little work you can get a watch free. Please notice the terms in the announcement on 4th page. What we want is to extend the circulation of the BLADE, and are will to pay for it. Raise a club for the BLADE of eight months' subscribers.

"HEALTH AND BEAUTY."

Our lady readers will please read with care the table of contents of Miss Bouton's works on "Health and Beauty," on the fifth page. This work should be in every family, especially families in which are girls. It contains information concerning the gaining and preservation of health and beauty which no woman can afford to be without. It is written in the plainest kind of English, and is not only entertaining but thoroughly practical. To procure it remit One Dollar to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We have but few copies of this fast selling book left. Remember it is a large, handsome volume in library binding, and always sold at $3.50. We mail them postpaid at only $1.50. Those wishing copies should order at once.

We want 100,000 additional subscribers to the BLADE. We have a President to elect next year, and he must be a Republican. It will be a terrible fight, for it settles the future of the Republic. Circulate the BLADE. Notice our terms to clubs in connection with the Waterbury watch and the engraving of "Pilgrim's Progress."

Will our friends send us names of person to whom we may send specimen copies. We care not where they are or how many. We are prepared to mail a million. Send them in, no matter where they live. The BLADE circulates in every State and almost every county in the Union.

WE want 100,000 new subscribers immediately. Three months 30 cents, Clubs of four three months subscribers, $1, or 25 cents each. You can raise a club of three months subscribers in 10 minutes, any afternoon that you happen to be where people are. Remember this. Spread the light.

EVERY Republican should see that as many copies of the BLADE are in circulation in his neighborhood as possible and immediately. We have a bitter fight before us and voters need to be posted. Roll in the clubs. Note the terms in connection with the Waterbury watch.

Do you want a watch or does your boy want one? Subscribe for the WEEKLY BLADE. Remit $3.50 and get the paper one year and the watch. If you are a subscriber now, remit $3.50 and have your time extended one year.

THE next President must be a Republican freala te the BLADE and help the cause. Look over our various propositions and go to work.

"HEALTH and Beauty" should be in every family. Enclose $1 to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, and secure it.

THE Waterbury watch is mailed with perfect security in a satin-lined case. None of them fail to reach.

ENCLOSE $2 and secure the splendid engraving of the Pilgrim's Progress and the BLADE one year. You can invest $2 to no better advantage.

GEORGE ELIOT'S LETTERS.

Interesting Passages from Extracts Just Published in Paris.

Mr. James Darmesteter is giving a series of articles in the *Debats* on George Eliot's unpublished letters, addressed, between 1859 and 1880, to a friend in Algiers, and placed by the latter in M. Darmesteter's hands. Subjoined are a few passages from the most interesting that have as yet appeared. In one written on the 5th of December, 1859, the time when the critics were busy with "Adam Bede," George Eliot says: "The reward of the artist is far removed from everything narrow and personal; there is no peace until that lesson has been learned. I will go on writing from my inward promptings, writing that I love and believe, what I feel to be true and good, if only I can render it worthily, and then leave all the rest to take its chance. 'As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be,' with those who are to produce any art that will lastingly touch the generations of men."

In 1868, on revisiting Matlock and the country where her childhood was passed, she says: "I recognized all the places which I have carried in my memory for more than 25 years. I drove with my father through this country when I was only a little girl, with no great hopes for my future. I am one of those people, perhaps exceptional, whole child dreams have been far less happy than those which the realities of life have given them."

On the 18th of December, 1863, George Eliot thus describes her home life:

"George is seated in a comfortable room continuing his studies for the "history of science; and I am seated in another room absorbed in political philosophy, Euripides, Latin, etc., and remaining in glorious ignorance of curret literature. Such is our life, and you will understand that, far from being unhappy, I say to my soul, 'Soul, take thine ease.'"

On the 12th of December, 1868, George Eliot writes:

"We love too much our associated studies and solitude to let the world have more than one day a week. Society here, is, moreover, what it everywhere is—empty. The English world is extremely like what it was when you left, conversation more or less trivial, and little sincere, the literature of the moment scarcely better, and politics worse than either one or the other."

Her love for the country where her genius was formed is enthusiastically expressed in a letter containing the following passage:

"The large sky, the not-London, makes a new creature of me in half an hour. I then ask myself why I am ever dejected, why I get so agitated and disturbed. I return to London, and the air becomes again filled with demons."

AN ARMY EXPERIENCE.

How an Old Veteran Escaped Annihilation and Lived to Impart a Warning to Others.

National Tribune of Washington.

A pleasing occurrence which has just come to our notice in connection with the New York State meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic is so unusual in many respects, that we venture to reproduce it for the benefit of our readers:

Capt. Alfred Ransom, of New York, while pacing in the lobby of the armory, previous to one of the meetings, suddenly stopped and scanned the face of a gentleman who was in earnest conversation with one of the Grand Army officers. It seemed to him that he had seen that face before, partially obscured by the smoke of battle, and yet, this bright and pleasant countenance could not be the same pale and death like visage, which he so firmly remembered. But this recollection, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down" at command, and haunted him the entire day. On the day following he again saw the same countenance, and ventured to speak to its owner. The instant the two veterans heard each other's voices, that instant they recognized and called each other by name. Their faces and forms had changed, but their voices were the same. The man whom Capt. Ransom had recognized was Mr. W. K. Sage, of St. Johns, Mich., a veteran of the 23d N. Y. Light Artillery, and both members of Burnside's famous expedition to North Carolina. After the first greetings were over, Capt. Ransom said:

"It hardly seems possible, Sage, to see you in this condition, for I thought you must have been dead long ago."

"Yes, I do not doubt it, for if I am not mistaken, when we last met I was occupying a couch in the hospital, a victim of 'Yellow Jack' in its worst form."

"I remember. The war seems to have caused more misery since its close than when it was in progress," replied the Captain. "I meet old comrades frequently who are suffering terribly, not so much from old wounds as from the malarial poisons which ruined their constitutions."

"I think so myself. When the war closed I returned home and at times I would feel well, but every few weeks that confounded "all-gone" feeling would come upon me again. My nervous system, which was shattered in the service, failed me entirely and produced one of the worst possible cases of nervous dyspepsia. Most of the time I had no appetite; then again I would become ravenously hungry, but the minute I sat down to eat I loathed food. My skin was dry and parched, my flesh loose and flabby. I could hold nothing on my stomach for days at a time, and what little I did eat failed to assimilate. I was easily fatigued; my mind was depressed; I was cross and irritable, and many a night my heart would pain me so I could not sleep, and when I did I had horrid dreams and frightful nightmares. Of course, these things came on one by one, each worse than the other. My breath was foul, my tongue was coated, my teeth decayed. I had terrific headaches which would leave my nervous system completely shattered. In fact my existence, since the war, has been a living death, from which I have often prayed for release."

"Couldn't the old surgeon do you any good?"

"I wrote him and he treated me, but like every other doctor failed. They all said my nerve was gone and without that to build upon I could not get well. When I was at my worst, piles of the severest nature came upon me. Then my liver gave out and without the use of cathartics I could not move my bowels at all, my blood got like a stream of fire and seemed to literally burn me alive."

"Well you might better have died in battle, quick and without ceremony."

"How many times I have wished I had died the day we captured Newberne!"

"And yet you are now the picture of health."

"And the picture is taken from life. I am in perfect condition. My nerve tone is restored; my stomach relin vigorated; my flesh is hard and healthy; in fact I have new

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the cover.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

GENERAL ETIQUET

XXIV.

"She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turned the key,
Then raised her head with lips compress,
And gave my letters back to me,
And gave the trinkets and the rings,
My gifts, when gifts of mine could please;
As looks a father on the things
Of his dead son, I looked on these."

The letters which have been written at one period of life, under the influence of a set of feelings that may have passed utterly away, or when all the influences which evoked them have vanished entirely and

"The tender grace of a day that is dead"

cannot return, seem almost like ghosts, and confront one with a wierd sort of effect that nothing else produces. The faces of friends change with the lapse of years, and the truthful mirror tells that your own is becoming limned by the unpitying touch of Father Time, but the letters that one has penned stare back at you with unaltered mien and you do, indeed, look on them "as looks a father on the things of his dead son."

Letters do not always, however, give one simply sorrow, or a tender regret. Shame sometimes mingles with other feelings when looking over words penned in the past, the emotions which dictated them having fled. They read so differently from what we would have them in our larger wisdom. They are such unwavering witnesses of our folly, our thoughtlessness, our passion, or whatever feeling possessed us then. They stare out at us unpityingly, often telling a story we would gladly forget. The worst of it is, this story is not always read by ourselves alone. It may be strangers who have no love for us or our past, no friendly interest in our present, who look over the written words that bring us into the shadows of harsh judgment. It is for this reason, because they may sometime rise up silent witnesses of what we would fain have buried forever, that we should pen our letter thoughtfully and with care. No matter how loved and trusted the friend to whom you are writing, put nothing upon the paper that would call a blush to your cheek in the future, under other and different circumstances. Spoken words may be forgotten, but those which are written remain unaltered through many varying years.

There is another and perhaps even more vital reason for care in letter writing. It lies entirely in the present. You write in a certain frame of mind, dominated by surrounding influences. It is read under entirely different circumstances, in a mood exactly opposite to your own. The same thing spoken face to face, accompanied by the inflection of the voice, the light in the eye, the pleasant smile, would have called forth none but pleasant feelings. Read with all these things lacking, and it may seem heartless, silly, or even cruel. The words stand out hard and cold and bare. What you intended as a jote, or in all kindness, may lose you a friend forever.

Letters, in this respect, are indeed perilous. If you have good advice to give, if you feel it necessary to warn a friend of danger from the consequences of a wrong course, the safest way, in nine cases out of 10, is not to put it on paper, but wait until you can choose the time to say it, in order that kindness of look and voice may take the sting from the words. What you write with the best of intentions may be misconstrued, and you are not at hand to make your meaning clear. I well remember once receiving a letter asking my advice about the writer's acceptance of the addresses of a certain suitor. I disliked him for good reasons. I was certain he would not make her happy, and in response to her request, frankly told her so. I never heard directly from her again, but in three weeks she was the wife of the man she had written about. It was a lesson. I have never forgotten it. Say disagreeable things if you feel that duty demands it, but do not write them, unless you are willing to meet the consequences.

Above all *never* send anonymous letters. They are the resort of the coward. Nothing is meaner or more contemptible. If you have something to say that you dare not place over your own signature, keep it to yourself. You may wound; you will not influence to good. Advice or warning given in this way is simply an insult, for usually there is no occasion for either, when it dare not be openly spoken. Should there be, it will fail utterly of all effect given by one who skulks in the dark like any other assassin, and delivering his blows from its shelter.

Never send a letter of inquiry without inclosing a stamp to pay the postage upon a reply. If you do not, you have no reason to complain if you are not answered. It is quite enough to ask any one to take the time to give you the desired information without expectpecting him to supply paper, envelope and postage in order to oblige you, in what is not to him of the least moment. It may be a little thing in itself that you ask done, involving but the penning of a few lines, but even this to a busy person is often a tax, and it is no breach of etiquet if he tosses your letter into the waste basket, when you not only ask him to give you something for nothing but also to pay for the privilege.

Now in rigard to answering letters. Inquiries which are to be replied to at all, should be attended to as soon as possible. That is true courtesy. A delay of a few days may be fatal to the interests of the inquirers. Then let the answer be concise but to the point, giving exactly the information wanted in the simplest way so that it need not be misunderstood. Do not let it be what Tennyson means when he makes the Seer describe the "Riddling of the Bards,"

"Confusion, and illusion, and relation,
Elusion, and occasion, and evasion,"

but give it the virtues of simplicity, clearness and brevity.

Business letters demand a prompt reply. They should always be answered by the next mail if possible. Nor should family letters be neglected. This seems like a lack of affection, although many times it is not so, but results from a dislike of the trouble of writing;

As to the time that should be allowed to elapse before answering a social or friendly letter, that depends upon circumstances. Each one must be the judge of what is proper. A first letter should be replied to within 10 days, or a fortnight, at least. After that the correspondence is likely to regulate itself, for a repeated delay on the part of one will be likely to provoke the same thing with the other. It is never courteous, however, to neglect writing when anything of importance to your correspondent is involved. In Europe great punctiliousness is exercised in regard to this matter, and it is regarded as the height of ill-breeding to allow a letter, requiring a reply, to go unanswered.

Now as to the proper way of writing and addressing letters.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Pretty Rug.—Materials, ¾ yd of crimson Nonpareil velveteen; ¾ yd dark sage green felt; ¼ yd light sage green and ¼ yd pink or gold color, the former is the most desirable; 2 doz white and pink felt daisies, and a dozen skeins of dark green filoselle, the shade of the felt.

Cut out of the ¾ yd of dark green felt leaves enough to form a vine around the edge of the velveteen; applique them on with the filoselle, connecting them with a running stem and then scatter the daisies here and there as taste dictates. Cut the three pieces of felt each in two strips. Trim them off, making the dark green the widest, the pink the next and the light green the narrowest. Pink one edge and sew them in the order named upon the stiff buckram lining of the rug upon which you have already hemmed the velveteen center. Join the light green border upon the velveteen by turning in the edges of the latter and sewing it down upon the felt with a blind stitch.

Crocheting.—Half Double Crochet.—Throw the cotton over the needle, pass the hook into the back part of a loop, pull the cotton through it, throw the cotton over the needle, and pull it through the three loops on the needle. Abbreviation, h, d, c.

Borden Stitch.—This is a very convenient stitch to use in applique embroidery. Lay down a line of filoselle or cord and then cross it at equal intervals with a thread of contrasting color.

Fabric Painting—Second Series: Owl for Handkerchief Corner.—A small owl on branch is rather pretty for corner of silk handkerchief. The pattern would not cost over five cents and must be stamped on as directed for other work. Then secure the handkerchief to your painting board with artist's tacks, if you have them. If not, pins will do. The long handled brush and turpentine which you have used for the other work will also be useful. White, light yellow, Vandyke brown and Indian red are the colors of paint required; also a good steel pen firmly fastened in the holder. The branch may be painted with the brush, using the chrome green, to which a little Vandyke brown has been added. Paint the eyes yellow, with a tand of white around each. For the bill mix Vandyke brown, a touch of yellow and a touch of white. Also paint the ears white, using the brush for this part of the work. Now take out a little Indian red and a little white and yellow Mix the three colors, adding a drop of turpentine to blend the paint smoothly. Take up a little of this mixture on the point of the pen, and placing the pen down firmly draw towards you, when the pen will spread making the feather stroke. With this paint the wings and upper part of the face, for the breast mix white and yellow, putting the paint on with the pen. Use the brush to paint the claws, making them yellow, afterwards marking them with fine strokes of Vandyke brown. On some colors of silk markings of ivory black would be very pretty on the owl.

A very attractive design is two owls on a branch in fancy costume, with the motto: "We're from the Owl Country." This is suitable for tidy or table scarf.—E. S. L. THOMPSON.

Cheap Rugs.—"M. E." asks for a pattern for a cheap rug. I have just finished two, and they are pretty enough for a sitting room and cost nothing but my time and some old rags. It does not take much time to make one. I take old print, flannel, or anything that is strong, and strip not quite an inch wide, sew each color by itself and wind into balls. I use a pair of wooden needles which measure about one inch around. Cast on 25 stitches, or any number you like, of dark, and knit a square in plain knitting; then knit onto that a square of light, and so on, first dark then light until you have a strip the desired length. Begin another strip with light, the next with dark, and so on as many strips as you wish; then sew strongly together, so the light will come on the side of the dark. Then cast on 15 stitches of black and knit a strip long enough to go round the whole and you have a cheap as well as a durable and pretty rug. They are nice for the bed-side or for door mats. I am going to take the leavings of both and knit one, putting in everything just as it happens, sort of a crazy rug. Another way is to take your pieces, cut on the bias about 1½ inches wide, sew her through the middle with a double linen thread and gather up tight, 50 yards, after drawn will make a rug 1 yard wide 1½ yards long. Have it in strips of 2 or 3 yards, as it would be hard to work with if put all together. Carry it to some one who weaves rag carpets and get it woven or take the strips and sew tightly on a piece of burlap.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

Normandy Lace.—Cast on 32 stitches—First row—k 8—n—o 2—k 3—o 2—n—k 9—n—o 2—k 3—o 2—p 1—slip 1 back over 1 p back over 1 o 2—k 2. Second row—k 3—o 2—k 5—o 2—k 7—n—o 2—k 5—n—o 2—k 7. Third row—k 6—n—o 2—k 7—o 2—n—k 5—n—o 2—k 1—n—o 2—k 1—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—p 1—slip it back over 1—o 2—k 2. Fourth row—k 3—o 2—k 1—n—o 2—k 3—o 2—n—k 2—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—k 3 tog—o 2—k 13—o 2—n—k 3. Seventh row—k 5—o 2—n—k 9—n—o 2—k 3—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—k 3—n—o 2—k 1—n—o 2—k 1—n—k 1. Eighth row—bind off 1—k 2—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—k 1—n—o 2—k 1—n—o 2—k 5—o 2—n—k 7—n—o 2—k 3—n—o 2—k 8. Eleventh row—k 9—o 2—n—k 1—n—o 2—k 11—o 2—n—k 1—n—o 2—k 1—n—k 1. Twelfth row—bind off 1—k 2—o 2—k 3 tog—o 2—k 13—o 2—k 3 tog—o 2—k 10. Commence from the first—p 1 means seam 1. Knit the o 2 as one stitch.—MRS. A. L. DRAKE, Ruevale, Kans.

Langtry Lace.—This knitted lace makes an exceedingly useful and suitable trimming for flannel skirts. The materials required are four-threaded Saxony four-yarn and medium fine steel knitting needles. Cast on 10 stitches and knit once across plain. First row—k 2—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass slipped stitch over—k 1—o 2—n 2—k 3. Second row—k 4—k 1—p 1 on o 2—k 1—o 1—s 1—p 1—pass sl. over—k 2. Third row—k 2—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass sl. over—k 1—2 times (o 2—n 2)—k 2. Fourth row—k 3—2 times (k 1—p 1—k 1)—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass sl. over—k 2. Fifth row—k 2—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass sl. over—k 1—3 times (o 2—n 2)—k 2. Sixth row—k 3—3 times (k 1—p 1—k 1)—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass sl. over—k 2. Seventh row—k 2—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass sl. over—k 1—4 times (o 2—n 2)—k 3. Eighth row—k 4—4 times (k 1—p 1—k 1)—o 1—s 1—p 1—pass sl. over—k 2. Ninth, eleventh and thirteenth rows—k 2—o 1—s 1—k 1—pass sl. over—k 16. Tenth and twelfth rows—k 16—o 1—s 1—p 1—pass sl over—k 2. Fourteenth row—Bind off 10—k 5—o 1—s 1—p 1—pass sl. over—k 2. Commence again with first row.—B. O.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM "GYPSEY."—I am not stage struck, but West struck. I want to go West where women can have something to do. I am sick of their life out behind a counter or else join the multitude in teaching music. Here we have two music teachers to every pupil—so with painting. They say there's no one to teach in the West—the class is a hard-working, uneducated people. I do not believe that. Every day some one leaves our City for the land where you can get work and get pay for it. Many say get married, but what girl of common sense enough to last her one day wants, or will marry for a home? I have some very large-sized ideas on love, matrimony, etc., the "etc." meaning that after you are married, and Spoopendyke is cross you rush to the HOUSEHOLD and pour your woe into its ear.

But you see, girls, when Mr. S. dawns on my horizon, if the great and all absorbing passion he declares for me on his bended knee—oh, no, it is not fashionable to kneel now; well, in whatever position fashion dictates—is reciprocated by me, then it will not matter if he be not rich. I will bow to fate, and be mistress of the dear little cottage.

"Poor Unknown," come and see me—and not be vexed with the poor servant in the kitchen—for I, of course, will be my own servant.

"Poor Unknown," come in this evening, and "Diana" and "Molly," our servants, shall come in with the family. Could you imagine anything more distressing than the expression on their shiny black faces! They are out of place, and they know it. Poor Diana's hands are so huge she hardly knows what to do with them, and if the bell should ring, Molly would spring to open the door and wait on the callers, forgetting she was a lady.

Well, we might as well have them all, so here comes Master Tom, king and ruler of the stables. He rather enjoys the position, but nevertheless is afraid of soiling the furniture with his huge boots. Is this not lovely, "Poor Unknown?" How delightful it is to have congenial society, for one as much as the other. You say it is very different, and the servants are afraid. All right, let us descend to the kitchen. There stands Molly at her work, but as soon as we enter she gives a graceful little courtesy. Old Diana no longer is thinking of the huge dimensions of her hands. Good honest hands they are, too, but a little out of place on the piano or violin.

Call at their room, there you are treated to the best pretty rooms, too; they feel honored. They are affectionate, too. I often have had Molly say when I was doing something (as mamma and I do our fancy cooking ourselves), "Let me do that, Miss Gipsy, it will make your hands black." They are proud of those they work for, are intelligent. You say they are black—they are the best servants, but step across the street and you will find the servant a genuine Swede. Every one may treat their servants kindly and still keep them servants. Of course it is very different for a girl in the country to work out among the neighbors; she is one of the family then, but let her go to a large City, and I imagine she soon will find the difference.—GIPSY.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Among the mountains of Southern New Mexico, with the bright skies above and the warm breezes around us, we feel grateful that the cold Winter weather is over, and happy in the promise of the Summer that is coming. 'Tis a quiet world we live in, here among these mighty hills, that must have been formed centuries ago by some mighty convulsions of nature. But 'tis a quiet that is already being broken by the pick and shovel in the hands of men who are eager to find and put to some use the precious mineral that nature has deposited in these rugged mountains and scattered through the gulches. And life here, tho on a small scale, is the same busy, hurrying, hopeful life, that civilization educates and peoples everywhere. Letters and papers help to make the time pass pleasantly, which, without them, might seem dull and lonely.

Are the discouraged ones of the HOUSEHOLD still looking in vain for help to solve the question of what to do? To women whose hands are idle because they can find no work for them that is remunerative, and who feel as though they ought to help in the support of the family, this is a serious question, and one not easily answered. Both from habit and education most women seem helpless to do more than their ordinary housework well enough to make it a business. Fancy work and fine sewing would hardly pay any one to do. Perhaps the troubles and vexations that are so perplexing to the women of today may help to solve the problem for out daughters a few years hence. If we can teach our girls to improve their time and opportunity in such a way as to make themselves independent and self-supporting, we shall do a great deal towards solving the question for them. The satisfaction one enjoys from knowing that they have earned by their own efforts what they have, is as near a perfect happiness as one can enjoy in this world, and there is no reason why women should not aspire to this and obtain it too, unless they lack the ambition to try. Then if marriage offers them a husband and a home they can fully appreciate and enjoy these inestimable blessings; if misfortune comes and poverty threatens, they need not look on with aching hearts because of their helplessness, but with the courage that comes from one's confidence in their own ability to do, there would be no discouraged ones. Our daughters need all the help we can give them for the years to come has work for wise and faithful women. And may the young men of to-day who will soon be planning the political history of the country, find in their wives and sisters an incentive to honesty and purity in politics.—E. L. H.

DOWN IN TEXAS.—If that young lady, of whom you spoke in your issue of the BLADE of the 6th inst., could teach school in Texas awhile, instead of in Pennsylvania, she would not be very likely to read any extracts from the "Camp Fire." People that take such papers as the BLADE are not very popular in this country. If a teacher had a good Southern history and would read extracts from that, it would be correct. The teacher of my children had them buy Venable's United States History. When I examined it, and found that much controverted assertion about the Army of the Potomac, silently disobeying an order to charge, it made me fighting mad. I am glad Gen. Grant set that lie at rest. The Democratic party of Texas has surrendered a public domain equal in extent to half of New England. The State owes about $15,-000,000. The various Counties are heavily in debt, as are the Towns and Cities. The country is all fenced with barbed wire, small farmers being surrounded by fences of rich ranchmen. One County has 30 indictments against its citizens for wire cutting. Money rules the roost. Still a Republican has no showing. Such is true Democracy in Texas, and the query is often propounded, Why don't more Northern immigration come to Texas? Echo answers.—J. B. MILLER.

AN ANSWER.—"Will someone give me the rule for the use of 'little' and 'small' and 'big' and 'large'?" Always choose apt adjectives which will express your meaning, no more, no less. Think of each word briefly. "Little" is opposite in meaning to large. "Altho 'small' is classed as a synonym, it can not be used in this sense of 'little' in all cases. For instance, "a little learning is a dangerous thing, etc." "Small" has several shades of meaning, but its general signification is opposed to that of great. In many instances, these two words may be used as pure synonyms.

"Little" is opposite in meaning to large. "Big" should be used in the sense of bulky, and synonymous to 'large' in this sense. The primary sense of large' is *copious*, to *slacken*, to *diffuse*.

"A Teacher" has the same opportunity of answering the quoted question that the writer has, and perhaps might do so more nearly correct, did he or she go about the study of these words with patience and perseverence. Deep-thinking grammarians seldom ask questions, being more willing to depend upon vigilant research than upon somebody's opinion. I favor study of grammar by correspondence. Students alike interested in the study, may be of great good to each other in the work. If "A Teacher" will give his or her address through the BLADE, I will gladly send to her or him whatever authority I can gather upon the question, besides other points relative.—PENNGOGUE, Townsville, Crawford County, Penn.

WHAT SHE HAS DONE.—It has been sometime since I came into the HOUSEHOLD, and now I want to tell you what I've been doing within a week or two. I have turned book agent. There! I wish I hadn't spoken so abruptly, for "City Girl" and her friends have arisen to show me the door. One moment, ladies; if you will allow me to show you the book, your resentment will fly away and you will give yourselves up to the enjoyment the book is capable of affording. Now while you are looking at it, I'll just step over to that knot of discouraged ones, and tell them how I took chill out of the roots and now they are doing nicely. I took a pot and put some charcoal in the bottom and then fill it up with moist dirt. Let them have plenty of sun and water them every morning. When warm enough take some water, put a little ammonia in it and wash the leaves. The ammonia is good to put in the water when the flowers are watered. Be careful and do not put too much in the water, because wood is not good for them, because of the worms in it.—COLORADO CORA.

To "Salena"—Your canary bird is lousy is the cause of its acting crazy and picking its feathers. Remove him from cage, wash and cleanse cage thoroughly, then set it on the stove and heat hot so as to kill any remaining vermin, and hang a small bag containing a spoonful of sulphur in top of cage to prevent a return of the lice. Sprinkle a little sulphur among his feathers and put the least bit, about what would stick to your finger once of coal oil under his wings and on top of his head.

Some one inquired for coloring for carpet rags. You can use any color you wish for carpet rags, or for coloring garments, in the Diamond Dyes that will give perfect satisfaction.

Apply copperas to remove warts from face or hands.

It "Mamie Church," or any one else, who is suffering from catarrh, will smoke cubebs and puff the smoke through the nostrils instead of exhaling it through the mouth, she will find it a great relief to catarrh. In fact I know of some very bad cases of catarrh and hoarseness that were permanently cured from use of it. Buy the cubeb in the berry at drug stores (it resembles the spice) and grind and dry it and keep it in a tin box or bottle where it will remain dry, and smoke it often.—SNIP.

I would like to thank "Mrs. Homespun Comfort" for her hints about rag carpets, they have been a great help to me. I tries her recipe for coloring yellow, green and brown, with good success. My brown did not look dark enough to suit me until I dipped it in a solution of bichromate of potash, after which it looked nice. I also colored two pounds of cotton rags with scarlet diamond dye, putting in a good tablespoonful of alum and after-wards rinsing the rags in lime water. Another time I will do my coloring before sewing and make the whole carpet "hit-or-miss" and save planning a stripe.

For the benefit of some one who may be making over a black cashmere dress, I will tell a good way to clean it: First rip it, and brush off all dust, then in a tub or pail put as much boiling soft water as will nicely cover the cloth; to each pailful of water add a good big spoonful of ammonia; let it lay in this until cool enough to wring out with the hands; hang in shade until nearly dry then press carefully on wrong side and it will be as nice as new. This is the way I put away my furs: Brush and air well, then place in their box; tie the box with a cord, then take a piece of strong wrapping paper, fit nicely and seal it up with paste; moths have never found any of mine put away in this way. I put camphor gum in trunks and boxes of blankets and flannel clothing and keep covered.—NELLIE SHERLIN H.

Noticing in the BLADE of date March 27, the letter of "Homeless" I thought if she would like a home on a farm perhaps we might make some kind of a bargain that would be a mutual benefit, and now send my address.—Mrs. R. H. TILDEN, Massena Center, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

"Homeless" please address P. O. box 339, Rockport, Spencer County, Indiana. I think you will be pleased and not regret for yourself and child.

Cure For Jaundice.—Black cherry bark, and the bark of barberry root, soaked in sour cider. Take a gill three times a day. Sure cure if taken in time.—I. DODGE, Webster City, Iowa.

It "Ella Guernsey" will send stamped and addressed envelope to Mrs. C. H. Adams, Unatilla County, Oregon, I will send her the song "Wake Lady Wake."

To those that want to know how many pieces are in a "cheap" rug, I would say I could not take time to count; and how much yarn? Two penny-weights would work a large rug; but I would have four or five colors. The brighter the color the better you can mix them. Or have one row one color, the next another, and so on. You can use your own ingenuity in turning the corners and filling the center.—MRS. FULAMER, Jefferson City, Mo.

If "Lollie" will take a piece of glass or a sharp knife and scrape the pen-nail down thin, so it will "give," the part that grows into the flesh will then "let up." This will do no hurt to the nail. She can tell how thin to scrape it. Those of my acquaintances who have tried it are astonished at the relief afforded. Smoking sage and catnip in a clean pipe and passing the smoke through the nose is good for catarrh.—LITTLE ONE, Minneapolis, Minn.

MRS. L. B. will find the description of a beautiful bed-scarf, as well as other pretty things to make for the decoration of her home, in Miss Bouton's "Fancy Work and House Decoration," which only costs 25 cents.

Recipes.

Ice Cream Candy—2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, ½ cupful of water, a piece of butter ½ the size of a hens egg, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar dissolved in the water; boil without straining until it will be brittle when dropped in cold water.

Marble Cake—1st part—3 cupfuls of white sugar, 1 of butter, 1 of sweet milk, ½ teaspoonful of soda, 1 of cream tartar, 1 of extract lemon, 4 cupfuls of flour, whites of 8 eggs; 2nd part—2 cupfuls of brown sugar, 1 of molasses, 1 cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 of powdered cinnamon, 1 of cloves, yolks of eight eggs, 4 cupfuls of flour, 1 layer of brown dough, 1 of white, then 1 of brown; makes two loaves.

Lemon Pie.—1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of corn starch, 1 of butter, 1 cupful of hot water, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Cook for a few minutes, then add 1 egg; top and bottom crust.

Apple Cake.—Take 2 cupfuls of dried apples, cook just enough to cut easily, chop about as fine as raisins, and boil them in two cupfuls of molasses until preserved through; drain off the molasses for the cake; add 2 eggs, 1 cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sour milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 4 cupfuls of flour. Spices.

Cake without Eggs.—2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of sweet cream, ½ teaspoonful of soda, 2 of cream tartar; nutmeg. Do not put in too much flour.—MRS. E. F. E.

A Good Cake without Eggs.—2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of molasses, 2 cupfuls of sour milk, ½ cupful of butter, 4 cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 2 tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, 2 tablespoonfuls of cloves, 2 cupfuls of raisins; will make a cake in a pan.—MRS. JENNIE DUDLEY, Wayland, N. Y.

A Rich Cup Cake.—Five cupfuls of flour, 2¼ cupfuls of sugar, 1½ cupfuls of butter, 1 cupful of milk, 6 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with Vanilla.

Spanish Eggs.—Cook 1 cupful of rice 30 minutes in 2 qts of boiling water, to which has been added 1 tablespoonful of salt. Drain through a colander and add 1 tablespoonful of butter. Spread very lightly on a hot platter. On the rice place 6 dropped eggs and serve.—MRS. B. S., Frankfort, Mich.

Fruit Cake.—In reply to N. J. B., Baldora, Ill., who inquires for fruit cake recipe in the BLADE HOUSEHOLD of March 6, I send the following from my wife's recipebook:

Two eggs, 1½ cupfuls of molasses, 1 cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of saleratus, 3 cupfuls of flour, 1 lb. currants or raisins; improved by citron. Bake 2 hours rather slowly.—F. H. D.

Asparagus Ragout.—Asparagus, parsley, onions, a large piece of butter, milk, flour, seasoning. Cut the tenderest part of the asparagus into small pieces, about the length of the little finger, and half boil it in salt and water. Mince some parsley and young onions very fine. Put a good sized piece of butter into a pan, a little milk, and enough flour to thicken the sauce slightly; stir gently, and when done add the pieces of asparagus and serve.

LOKONI, Ark., October 26, 1883.—For the sake of the balance of mankind who may be suffering I wish to give you my experience with one of your Georgia remedies. I have been afflicted with Scrofula for more than 2 years—have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time, and last Summer was so bad off that I could not wear any clothing. Everybody, including myself, had given me up to die, and said I would be a dead man in three months. I had taken hundreds of bottles of all kinds of medicines, had spent hunureds of dollars with physicians and had ruined my system with mercury and potash, when a friend told me of the wonderful cures made by Swift's Specific. I got it and began its use, and soon found it was just what I wanted. In a short time it cured me sound and well. Thousands of dollars could not buy from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. The County officials, and in fact everybody in the County will bear witness to what I have written, for I was a well known case. Yours respectfully

R. L. HIGH.

Correct Pronunciation—Efforts to Acquire It.

The lesson in pronunciation at the Sixth Presbyterian Church last evening, under the auspices of the Young People's Association, was productive of much amusement combined with instruction. There were 16 competitors for the honors, mostly young people of the congregation. A programme had been prepared for reading, and none of the contestants had been allowed to see it so as to study it out or compare the words with those in the dictionary. The lesson is as follows, and the varied pronunciation is given as nearly as could be caught by the reporter: The root, rewt, rut of the difficulty, difunkety was a pile of soot, suet, suit, sweet allowed to accumulate on the root. The rice, rise, reize of the waters has injured the rice crop, and it may be expected that the price will rice, rise, rize. He had moved his goods to the depot, dapo, depow, depowgh, but his friends bade, bad, bawd him not to be discouraged, as he would soon become acclimated, acklimated, acklimated, if he would only stay. He is an aspirant, asspirant for asiatic honors. The disputants, disputants, seemed to be conversant, conn-versant, with the question, and, if not good financiers, feenanceers, fenansheers, they are at least familiar with the problems of finance, fenance, feenance. The irrefragable, irref-ragable, evidence that he was the sole cause of the altercation, indisputably, indisput-tably, fastened on him the responsibility for the irrrepairable, irreparable damage. His conduct was indicatory of the blatant, blawtant blackguard, blaggard, but his complaisant, complesant, coadjutor, coadjuctor, with his incomparable, incomporable complacency, commplacency, was even more dangerous. The physician, after a careful diagnosis, dceagnosis, pronounces the patient to be suffering from bronchitis, bronkeetis, gastrites, gastreetis, periostitis, periostectes, and meningitis, caused by the prevalence of mephitis, meephee-tis, memphetis, and has prescribed morphine. Of the class of 16 taking part, the one making the fewest errors in pronunciation was Miss Gertie Manchester, and she was declared winner. These entertainments have proved a great success, and will be continued.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Torpid Liver,
Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Malaria, Dyspepsia cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Our Young Folks

For the Blade Young Folks.

THE FAIRIES' COUNCIL.

GRACE E. BURGESS.

'Twas in a queer, quaint airy chamber,
The fairies were holding their Court;
They had met to council together,
Each to hear the other's report,

Of the children they saw, while roving
O'er the earth, in disguise dress;
And the good deeds of all,—who had acted
The noblest, and wisest, and best.

The first of the speakers, was Kindness;
She had chosen the dress of a mouse,
And watched six little ones playing,
While scampering round through the house;

"Six dear little, kind little children,
All loving and happy," she said;
No anger, nor discord, (just think of it)
But harmony reigned there instead.

Then Charity told meekly the story,
Of how, in an elm, as a bird,
She perched, and warbled her sweetest,
To cheer a poor boy, whom she heard,

Beneath sobbing, and crying of hunger;
"Yet he listen'd not to my song,
Nor heeded my flitting, nor glanced round him,
'Till a fair, graceful girl came along;

She spoke to him kindly, and opening
The well filled purse, she carried,
Gave him the contents, ah, it cheered him!
And homeward he sped, nor tarried."

After which, Patience arose, and related,
How she, as the family cat lay
On the rug, in a home, where a sister,
Was ill, cross, and fretful, one day.

"But her brother stood patiently near her,
Amused and caressed her the while
She suffered, bro's her flowers, and playthings,
And answered each frown with a smile."

All the fairies told similar stories;
The Judges recorded each one:
But 'twould take me too long to write them,
And my paper'd give out, e'er 'twas done.

Then the council began, they all whispered,
Or chatted in tones, very low:
And I didn't hear what they were saying,
Or agreeing to do, and so—

Who says 'tis a myth I'm relating?
(Some skeptical one, I suppose)
Who says the world holds no fairies?
Who *dares* to say it, for *who knows?*

PEARL'S EASTER AT MERRIVALE.

BY AGNES BARR SAGE.

III.

The party was soon safely tucked away, but it seemed to Pearl that she had just dropped asleep when she was aroused by shouting and the ringing of bells.

"What is the matter?" she cried, starting up in alarm.

"Nothing," laughed Daisy, who was cuddled comfortably under the clothes, "only it is 12 o'clock, and the servants are bidding Lent farewell." And soon, amid the clapping of hand and peals of laughter, they could distinguish the shouts of, "Out with Lent!" "Out with Lent!" on the lawn without.

"How funny it all is!" thought Pearl. But she thought it still more strange when, the next morning, Rosa, the pretty white capped parlor maid, ran in, crying joyfully:

"Oh, Miss Daisy, the sun is shining everywhere, and I was the very first one to see it, in a pail of water outside the door; so it's the lucky girl I will be the whole year."

Just then the notes of a glad carol were heard in the hall, and, peeping out, Pearl and Daisy saw the nursery children, looking like a band of choristers in their white night-dresses, singing sweetly:

"Christ the Lord is risen again,
Christ hath broken every chain.
Hark! angelic voices cry,
Singing evermore on high,
Alleluia!"

The girls took up the refrain; it was echoed from the boys' room, and soon all were joining in the Easter hymn.

"That sounds like home," said Pearl, while tears dimmed her eyes. "We used to sing it in Sunday-School."

The girls hurried their morning toilettes, and descended to the breakfast room, which was fragrant with flowers, for at each plate lay a tiny boquet. Daisy had a bunch of snow-drops; Pearl, violets; Archie, primroses; and so on round the board, each having a distinctive blossom.

"These are Dora's offerings," said Mr. Leigh, kissing the dark-eyed girl who was too delicate to be sent to school with her robust sister; "and there could be no more lovelier emblem of the resurrection. You must all wear them to church.

"'To joyn with them who here confer
Gifts to my Savior's sepulcher.
Devotion bids me hither bring
Somewhat for my thank-offering.
See thus I bring a virgin flower
To dresse my maiden Savior.'"

"Here comes the red Indian on horseback!" broke in Fred, and all had a good laugh at Pearl's amazed face, when Rosa set on the table a curious little figure, somewhat resembling a man, formed of a dry herring, and mounted on a corn salad.

"This in recollection of papa's Oxford days," said Edwin. "At Queen's College that is the first dish brought to the table on Easter-day."

"And very good it is," said Mr. Leigh, helping Pearl. She found it very nice, but made a very free over the tansy pudding, which, however, every one was obliged to taste. "For this is one of the oldest customs of all," said Mamma, "and is eaten in memory of the bitter herbs of the Passover."

It was a pretty walk to church through the sweet-scented English lanes, and Pearl was much amused at the groups of Village children they met on the way, all of whom dropped them courtesies or made awkward bows. They had their hands full of buns and cakes, and were going from house to house begging gifts for their Easter dinner in a funny little song, which they shouted lustily. It was addressed to the farmer's wife, and asked for "an egg, bacon, cheese, or an apple, or any good thing that will make us merry," the chorus ending with, "And I pray you, good dame, an Easter-egg." It was few houses they left empty handed.

The old gray church was in festal dress, and the sunlight rested lovingly on the roses on the altar, and the golden-hearted lilies filling the font. The service was impressive; every one joined in the glad Easter carols, and the little American felt she should never forget her first Sunday in Kent. The homeward walk was very pleasant, and the rest of the day passed in quiet enjoyment.

IV.

"The Easter rabbit has come!" "The Easter rabbit has come!" shouted little Nannie and Nat, rushing into the girls' room, early on Monday morning. "He is out on the lawn now nipping fresh grass for his breakfast."

"Where did he come from?" asked Pearl.

"From the east warren, I suspect," laughed Daisy; "but the little ones think he is a sort of Easter Santa Claus, who brings as our Easter-eggs, and hides them away among the shrubs in the garden."

"What a pretty idea!"

"Yes, isn't it. It was taught us by a German governess we once had, and now we wouldn't think it was Easter if we didn't have an egg hunt."

Breakfast was made a short meal, for all were anxious to be out-of-doors, and oh! what fun it was diving under the bushes, and amidst the long lush grass, and coming suddenly upon a nest of beautiful red, blue and orange eggs!

In a little while they all gathered, flushed and excited, in the porch, with their hands full of spoils.

The girls made nests of moss for theirs, but the boys preferred an egg fight, and soon crack, crack, sounded all over the lawn as they gave each other blow for blow, and crushed the eggs together. One was sure to be broken, and the remains were the spoils of the conqueror.

"See this sober little brown egg!" said Giles, coming up to Pearl. "He isn't as gay as the others, but he is a regular Wellington. He has smashed most of the other eggs."

"Here comes Daisy on the fly," interrupted Fred. "What's up, Peggy?"

"We're going a-pudding-pieing! we're going a-pudding-pieing!" she cried, while all the children gathered round.

"Something more?" exclaimed Pearl. "I never was in such a jolly place."

"We can easily walk to the Barley-Mow," said Mr. Leigh, heading the procession, holding a twin by each hand. And away they went, with many a hop, skip, and jump and burst of merry laughter, along the highway leading to Leigh Village.

Half-way they passed a forlorn-looking girl sitting dejectedly by the road-side. Her gown was in tatters, her feet bare, and a mass of coarse, shaggy black hair fell over her face, almost concealing her eyes.

"She looks like a Shetland pony," remarked Edwin.

"It is Madge Hockett," said Dora. "Poor thing!" And she bade the girl a pleasant "Good morning," who, however, only scowled, and had not the grace to respond.

"She is cross and sulky," said Daisy. "Leave her alone."

"Ah, I can't, she looks so unhappy, and her father is terribly cruel to her." And tender-hearted Dora approached the child, saying, "Won't you speak to me, Madge?"

"What do the likes of ye want with me?" she muttered.

"I want to wish you a happy Easter, and show you my Easter-eggs." And Dora held out her green nest of gayly tinted eggs.

"Oh, how pretty!"

"Would you like to have them?"

"Do, miss! Oh no!" And she glanced at her soiled hands. "They are too nice for me."

"But I would like to give them to you." And Dora placed the nest in the grimy little hands.

The girl was evidently pleased, but she only asked, "Are they good to eat!"

"No. Are you hungry?"

"Awful. 'Ain't had nothin' since yesterday."

"You poor child! But come with me and I will get you something." And she led the half-resisting girl down the road; for the others had left them far behind.

"If Dora isn't bringing that selfish little beggar right down to the inn with her!" cried Giles, looking back. "And I do believe she has given her her Easter-eggs, too. She always was a little goose about poor folks."

In the doorway of the "Barley-Mow" stood the buxom landlady, beaming with smiles, as she cried:

"Hand it's proud I ham to see you, young ladies and young gentlemen; and the pudding-pies are beautiful, and a-waiting to be beaten."

"Hope she didn't add any of her superflu

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication

Cure of Hot-Bed Plants.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Great care is necessary in the management of plants under glass, that they should have sufficient air to prevent burning, as the labor and attention of the earlier portion of the season may be all lost in a few minutes if the sash be left closed under the direct rays of a midday sun. As plants increase in growth, the spaces between the rows should be filled in with fresh earth to a depth sufficient to keep the plants in an upright position. Water should be used only in sufficient quantity (except on sweet potatos, which should be well watered), to keep the plants in a healthy condition. Plants should be thinned so that they will stand at least one inch apart in the row, if left to grow in seed rows. Tomatos are forwarded by transplanting from seed rows into rows four inches apart each way. As plants thus treated advance in growth, cut midway between the rows, both ways, with a long bladed knife, the full depth of the soil, thus confining the roots of each plant to the square in which it stands.

As the time for transplanting approaches, leave the beds open, and plants exposed to the air as much as possible, that they may become hardy and stocky. If the seed has sprouted well, plants should be sufficiently strong to stand erect when transplanted to the field. The true planting of all tender plants, such as tomato, sweet potatos, egg plant and pepper mangos, should not be ventured upon until all danger from frost and cold winds is past.—V. B. HANEY, Russell, Russell Co., Kans.

Best Time for Hatching Chicks.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

April and May are the months for hatching out all kinds of chicks except the Bantam. Chicks hatched these months will commence layin z in the Fall, when the hens are moulting. In every well regulated henry there should be a separate apartment for each breed. Let me say to all beginners, procure good stock, and though they may cost more than common dunghills, will eventually pay far better. Naturalists will tell you that neglect, poor and insufficient food, and indifferent breeding, will deteriorate the best of poultry stock, as well as the lower order of animals. What looks finer than to look over a flock of pure, well bred poultry? What variety of fowls are the best for farmers? I am often asked. That depends a great deal on one's fancy. I have tried the mongrels, Dominicks, Domingos, and games, but have now settled down to pure bred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns.—A. E. GESLER, Saranac, Mich.

Portable Fence.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

I wish to say to all who wish to know how to make a portable fence, that I have one that "takes the cake." It is strong and durable, light and easily made. No wind can blow it over, no snow break it down, no animal destroy it. It will stand as good as a post fence. The panels are 16 feet long. Two men can take down and set up half a mile of it in a day with a team and wagon. No stock can get hurt on it.—F. S. CROUCH, Calistago, Napa Co., Col.

Welcome Oats.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Mr. Cook did well, but Western New York can beat the length of those heads. I raised some 30 inches long, of the same variety. I like them much, and would recommend farmers to try them, even if on a small scale as I did. I sowed but two ounces.—F. H. D., Corning, N. Y.

Information Furnished.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

REPLY TO JOHN MCKAY.—Parsnips, carrots and beets should be sown where it is intended they should grow, although beets can be transplanted. Some people plant cabbage seed where the plants are to remain, but the better plan is to raise the plants in a seed bed and transplant to the field or garden.—F. H. D., Corning, N. Y.

LAWYER can make a good whitewash as follows: Take best white lime and slack with water. After it is well slacked, turn on water enough to bring it to the proper thinness. If the water is made very strong with alum, the whitewash will stick better. As it is used up add more water.—F. H. D.

REPLY TO J. KEMP.—Take one ounce of arsenic to a pail of soft water. Wash the stock on a warm day. Keep chickens away from the stock.—P. O. CORNELL, Royalton, Wis.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

ADDRESS—Peter Kuhn, Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, would like the address of M. J., who recently contributed an article to the BLADE on root gathering.

REMEDY FOR HEAVES.—I have a horse which has had the heaves for some time. Will some one inform me through the BLADE the best treatment I can give him, in order that he may do the most work?—J. M. BARNETT, West Newton, Ind.

Keeping and Profits of Sheep.

The cost of keeping sheep is not great, says a correspondent of the *American Cultivator*, as a half dozen sheep will live where one cow would find enough, and as they eat coarser food than the cow they would subsist in many pastures where cows would starve. If it is desired to fatten old sheep or force early lambs for market, a few roots and a little grain will do it easily. It is estimated that a sheep will thrive well upon 3½ per cent of its weight of good hay during the Winter. Thus a sheep of 100 pounds weight will need in five months about 500 pounds of hay. If grain or roots be given, poorer hay or straw may be used, keeping the expense about the same. Such a sheep should shear from five to six pounds of wool and raise at least one good lamb. Larger averages of wool are not uncommon for many intelligent breeders who rear improved sheep to have their flocks average three lambs to each two sheep, one-half the flock having two lambs each.

Seed Potatos.

Like tends to produce like; plant therefore, such potatos as you want to harvest. It is now proved that if this rule is enforced for a period of years, there is a gradual improvement of the stock, both in yield and quality. Two selections are necessary; some hills are much better than those around them; their tops are vigorous and lushy, but not overgrown or spreading; the tubers are numerous and smooth, in shape true to the form of variety, and uniformly large. This is the sort you want next year, therefore select your seed from these hills, as far as they will go. For this purpose you must be with the men when they dig the crop, and require them to keep tubers from the hills separate until you have time to inspect them. From the yield of these best plants, and from others if necessary, select only those tubers which are large (not extra large, as that would involve waste) with the true shape of the variety, and having vigorous eyes. They should be got at once into the cellar and left to sweat in boxes, and then be stored away, covered from light and air, undisturbed till planting time, unless they are rotting. It pays to handle seed potatos carefully, and it will pay any large grower to plant a seed patch with extra-select seed, and so obtain a pedigreed strain fitted to his soil.

A Needed Improvement.

Our population is doubling up, and a corresponding increased demand is made upon the food producing capacities of the country. The number of cattle to a given aera is increasing in proportion, and lands are steadily increasing in value, and the necessity growing greater year by year for the practice of new methods of tillage and management, to secure returns upon enhanced values. When the relentless hand of fate requires that the very most shall be made out of the land or from its products, there will be one change which will occasion no regret—the change from scrub stock to improved. The profitless beast that exacts $2 in food and grudgingly returns $1 in flesh or milk, will then have to make room for something better.

Care of Lambs.

It is not only necessary to have the lambs early, but also to keep them growing. In addition to that which they derive from their dams, a feed of oats, either whole or ground, will cause them to keep in health and grow rapidly. In fact, there is no grain so well adapted for feeding to sheep as oats, and they are very fond of such. One of the difficulties in allowing sheep and lambs on the same pasture is that the lambs are liable to all the ills which affect the older animals, such as cough, distemper, and, if the pasture is wet, perhaps the foot-rot may cause trouble. The lambs should not be permitted to remain with the flock, as they can be more easily and properly cared for when separated, and as it is the early lamb which brings the highest price, every effort should be made to secure it.

FARM NOTES.

An Ohio farmer washes his apple trees every Spring and Fall with a strong lye that will float an egg, and finds it to be sure death to the borers. He claims that he has not lost a tree since beginning this practice, although he had lost some previously.

The practice of mulching young trees after they are set out seems to be growing in favor. It keeps the soil cool and damp during the Summer, and prevents plants from drawing from the soil. The mulch should extend well out from the base of the tree.

Do not lose swine feeding upon the idea that pigs will eat anything. They are, indeed, not very choice in their selection of food, but growth and health are best promoted when they are fed on a variety of food.

When the rich, black liquid is flowing away from the manure heap it indicates that the most available and soluable portions are being lost. Such liquids may be saved in various ways, such as through the use of absorbent material, or pumping it over the solid parts as fast as it accumulates. The liquids are more valuable than the solids.

The corn crop makes nearly all its growth within 100 days, and requires food in abundance and close at hand. It responds rapidly to any available plant food, either applied as well rotted manure or as a quick-acting commercial fertilizer. Soak the seed in tar water and roll in plaster before planting, to keep off the cut-worms.

The New York *Times'* agricultural editor thinks that there is more reason for a Treasury Commission to stamp out hydrophobia than for one to exterminate pleuro-pneumonia, of which no traces exist.

Australia has about 38 sheep to each inhabitant of her 2,003,030,500 acres; the United States has considerably less than one sheep to each inhabitant. But the United States can doubtless boast a larger and more varied stock of dogs than Australia has.

If a cold rain comes on, the seeds of Lima beans will usually rot in the ground. Examine and replant.

The International Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Amsterdam from August 25 to September 6, is said by the *British Trade Journal* to promise success. Over $7,500 is offered in prizes for live stock, and other prizes are to be awarded the leading exhibits of butter, cheese, preserved milk, agricultural implements, etc. It is believed that European countries will be very generally represented.

One of the new "earliest peas in existence" is "Maud S."

The best "Orange County butter" sold in New York markets comes from Illinois. Next to Illinois, Iowa ranks as the best butter-producing State. New York takes first place in cheese-making.

To Road Makers.

Send for our *New Illustrated Catalogue of Improved Road Machinery*, telling how to make good roads, and naming Toledo BLADE. S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Sunday School.

Victory Over Death.

LESSON 6, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

Golden Text—Death is swallowed up in victory.—I Cor. 15; 54.

LESSON TEXT.

1 Cor. 15: 50-58.

50. Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption.

51. Behold, I shew you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed,

52. In a moment in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

53. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.

54. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.

55. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?

56. The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law.

57. But thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

58. Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God (v. 50.) To gain a greater blessing in this world we must commonly yield a lesser one. A little boy is very likely to wish he were a man; but when he is sent off to sleep by himself out of sight and sound of mother; or when he first goes away to school, or to find a place of business in another town, he wishes he could retain more of his childhood privileges while reaching out after those of manhood. A young maiden may be full of joyous anticipations of married life, of a new oneness of existence with the husband of her love; but when she is really far separated from her old home and the loved ones there, the thought will come to her at times that it would be very pleasant if she were not compelled to yield the old joys and treasures, while having the new ones which she prizes so highly. The precise conditions of the earlier estate cannot exist in the latter. With progress and gain there are always surrenders and loss. No increased possessions can be secured without some cost to the possessor. No enlarged sphere can be occupied without added toil and trials. Neither we or they whom we love can be in heaven without giving up earth. Glorified spirits cannot remain in the body "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." Mortal death is essential to immortal life.

We shall not all sleep (v. 51) On a long day's journey, the passengers on a railway train grow weary. One after another drops into sleep. As the evening shuts in, it seems as if all were to be in this slumber. But before the last one has yielded to sleep, while some are yet awake and fresh, the train slackens its speed, and the conductor's voice calls the name of the longest for-minus. The journey's end is sooner than was feared, and those who were watching; and it was all the pleasanter to them for that. In a lonely home a loving wife sits waiting for her sailor husband. He has been long away. The time of his return is uncertain; but it is looked forward to with unintermitted desire. What comfort to that watching wife would there be in the belief that before night was again at hand her husband would have crossed the threshold! As many journey towards the Celestial City, as we wait and watch for the coming of the Bridegroom, with all our fear of prolonged weariness and of overpowering trial, and with all our shrinking from the cold, dark night of death, there comes to us the encouraging assurance, "We shall not all sleep." The end was sooner than many have supposed. "For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

The dead shall be raised incorruptible (v. 52.) So long as we are in the body we are susceptible of change. And the changes of the body come sooner or later, to show the corruptibleness of the body. There is a peculiar beauty of infancy; another of childhood; another of maturity; another of age. But the changes which bring about these stages of development will not stay. The bodily powers begin to fail. The form is bowed. The steps totter. The face is wrinkled. The eye dims. The ear is heavy. The mind is dulled. There is at last no longer beauty in that face or form even in the sight of those to whom it is dearest. How sad this truth would be to us all if there were nothing to hope beyond; if decay must continue until we are consumed! But death is the forerunner of the last great change. When our Lord comes again, this "dead shall be raised incorruptible." There will then be to each of His saints a beauty never before attained to, and never to fail.

Then shall come pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory (v. 64) "Then!" When! At the second coming of our Lord; at the first resurrection. Then, and not until then, is the hopeful saying to be brought to pass. Death is not yet "swallowed up in victory." Death is now—and until his destruction he will be —an "enemy." "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." A war has been long in progress. The enemy has always been defiant, and often victorious. The forces struggling against him are inspired. They are without hope or cheer. A new commander is put over them. He has never failed in any contest. His presence is an earnest of victory. He gives the boastful foe—a movement absolutely certain of success. Does that certainty make the enemy any less truly an enemy! Of course not! He who says that death is not an enemy is clearly not on the side of Him who is still battling with death, and cheering his servants to meet death bravely in the final struggle.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ (v 57) We are grateful to those who have helped us in little matters or in larger; to the man who loaned us money for the obtaining of our education, or for our starting in business; to the teacher whose knowledge and enthusiasm inspired us to higher intellectual attainments; to the friend whose words of cheer and ennobling example called us effectually to the manliest struggles and the holiest living. We have abounding gratitude toward those who were instrumental in rescuing us from peculiar danger, the physician whose skill and faithfulness brought us back from the verge of the grave; the commander whose heroism on land or sea was the means of our preservation from death; the godly man whose loving hand drew us back from ruin when we were bent on our own destruction; the brave one who saved our lives from fire or flood at the risk of own; the servant of Christ whose prayers for us and pleadings with us were blest to our conversion. But all these were mere instruments in the hands of Him were alone has power to save—to give life or to take it away. What then ought to be our gratitude toward the One who in and of Himself is Teacher, Physician, Friend, Commander, Savior; who gave His life that we might never die; who has power over every enemy, and who gives to us assured success in our every struggle with every foe? "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

News of the Week

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

SENATE.—Conger offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to cause inquiry to be made and report to the Senate as to the amount and value of all aids and grants of any kinds from the United States to the State of Michigan for the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal to the present time, computing the value of all lands donated therefor by the General Government at $1.25 per acre; also as to all other receipts, whether by toll or otherwise, from said canal, and costs and charges for construction and operation of the canal, and also report upon what condition it would be just and proper for the United States to purchase said canal and use it as a free waterway for commerce; further, to inquire and report upon what terms the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company will surrender to the United States, for similar free use for commerce, all their rights to the Portage Lake and River improvements. A resolution passed granting the privileges of the floor to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Miller (Cala.) remarked that some matters requiring immediate attention in connection with our foreign affairs rendered a short Executive session desirable, and accordingly the Senate went into Executive session. When the doors reopened Voorhees moved to take up the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline M. McDougall, widow of Rear Admiral McDougall, who was now, he said, in her old age, almost entirely deprived of sight. This motion led to a short discussion on pension matters, and resulted, as a substitute for the action moved by Voorhees, in taking up the pension bills in their order on the calendar. Several of the bills were passed without debate, among them the bill referring, granting a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. Caroline McDougall.

HOUSE.—In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, the House met at 11 o'clock. Dingley asked unanimous consent for present consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest lawful money deposited in the Treasury by National Banking Associations for the retirement of their circulating notes. There was, he said, no more important measure than this, which related to the currency of the country, that could possibly be presented to Congress. It was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and had the unanimous approval of the Banking and Currency Committee. Under the existing law, National Banks in withdrawing their bonds and going into liquidation were obliged to deposit in the Treasury lawful money, and the currency was contracted to that extent. "Wipe out the whole system," suggested Weller; "I object." Dingley hoped the objection would be withdrawn, because the bill was necessary to prevent the contraction of the currency at the rate of $2,000,000 a month. Weller remarked that nothing which could be said would induce him to withdraw the objection, and so consent was not granted. Reagan of Budd a resolution was adopted setting apart the 3d of May for consideration of the bill amending the Chinese Immigration act. Calkins introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial District. On motion of Morrison, an order was made providing for an evening session until further notice for general debate on the Tariff bill. House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. Wellborn said the measure was not an effort to readjust the many incongruities of the present tariff system, but a step in the policy which looked to a reduction of all duties to a revenue standard, and for that reason met his approval. Protection laid a destructive burden on all agencies of commerce, and was a monopoly of the worst form. Under protection the country was converted into a scene of unseemly strife between wicked monopolies for against a share of the favoritism of the Government. It was an illegitimate and pernicious use of the right of taxation. It would be difficult to find in the whole range of the English language more hypocritical words than "incidental protection." He protested against this fraud in the use of language. If protection were good, right and constitutional, let it stand on its own merits, and not lean on something so respectable as revenue. "Incidental protection" as a designation of the present tariff was a practical illustration of Satan unfinished business, the bill to provide for transferring the duties of pension agents to the Pay Department of the army. The amendment was lost. On motion of Rogers (Ark.) an amendment was adopted providing that no agent, attorney or other person shall demand or receive a fee for his services in case of pension or bounty land claims until the allowance of the claims; that all fees in pension cases shall be paid out of the first installment of pension paid to the claimant; that no fee shall exceed $10 except in cases of special written contract on file in the pension office and approved by the Commissioner of Pensions, when $25 may be charged, and prescribing the power which the Secretary of the Interior may exercise over Pension Attorneys. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed. Recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session for debate only on the Tariff bill.

EVENING SESSION.—There were not two dozen members present when the House met after recess for debate on the Tariff bill. Evans (Penn.) in the name of 140 manufacturers in his District, protested against the passage of the Morrison bill. Eldredge favored a complete revision of the Tariff. Cannon, in a two-minutes' speech, had just time to thank the House for the splendid attendance assembled to listen to his argument, when the Speaker's gavel cut short the remainder of his discourse. Lanham submitted an argument in support of the pending bill. Dockery was opposed to Protection. Price advocated a Protective system. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

SENATE.—Vest reported favorably a bill for a bridge over the Mississippi near Sibley Mo. Hill reported favorably a bill granting 30 days' annual leave of absence to letter carriers. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to timber depredations was passed It protects Indian reservations from unlawful cutting of timber. The bill defining the title and duties of certain officers in the medical department of the army passed. It prescribes that six officers in that department, having the rank of Colonel, shall be styled Assistant Surgeons General, and officers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to be styled Deputy Surgeons General. The rank and pay all remain as at present. The bill reported adversely from the Committee on Finance to authorize the payment of Customs duties in legal tender notes went over. The Chair laid before the Senate the special order, being the bill to establish a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and provide for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. The House bill was substituted for the Senate bill. Brown, representing the minority of the Committee on Woman's Suffrage, submitted the views of that minority in opposition to the measure recently reported by the majority of the Committee, which proposed a constitutional amendment granting the right of suffrage to women. Pending debate on the pleuro-pneumonia bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—Calkins requested Kasson to withdraw the point of order which sent the Naval Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, to the Committee of the Whole, but Kasson declined, as no satisfactory agreement could be arrived at as to the time to be allowed for debate. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on that bill. Randall said the Senate had added 20 important amendments, increasing the appropriations $6,328,980, and one amendment with reduced them $5,000. Kasson said the main importance of the amendments was not in the amount of money appropriated, but in the object of the appropriations. It was proposed to secure armament for new vessels now in process of completion and proceed with the construction of four new cruisers. He recalled the time when the United States Navy was the pride of the country, and when no banquet was complete without a toast in honor of the army and navy. There was no such navy to-day. He pictured the dangers which threatened any nation which had not sufficient strength to defend itself from the humiliation of foreign influence. Under protection foreign Governments had already seized one of the great inter-oceanic passages between the Pacific and Atlantic, which had been the occasion of an intellectual contest and struggle between this country and foreign Governments for 50 years. The great water route by way of Nicaragua had been neglected for two years, and would soon pass from our control and become the property of an alien Government, unless the United States was prepared to defend with the right hand of physical power its superior right to the control of that great route. Wherever he looked he saw the progress of measures directly hostile to those to our interests and directly in the teeth of the policy that every Government in this country has asserted to be vital to it. If he did not mistake the temper of this House, it would declare war rather than see the Nicaraguan route pass out of the control of this Government. He expressed his admiration at the action of Democratic Senators in voting appropriations for new vessels, and for proper ordnance, and he hoped that in this House the Record might at the proper time show, when it came to a question of National honor and National safety, there was no division, and he appealed to his friends from the South to help restore the old sentiment of honor and admiration for the navy, which could not be restored until the flag was put afloat on the seas and the country was ready to defend it with its blood. He wanted new vessels to be furnished with guns, and the country to be exempt from the danger and humiliation, which was ever present to every nation which was not prepared by labor and physical means to defend its honor. Randall, in reply, said no one on the Democratic side, and no one who sympathized with that party, was responsible for the paralysis of the navy, nor was guilty of neglect in that particular. Ried criticised Randall's remarks. Calkins said it had been determined by the committee to nonconcur in all amendments and let them go to a Conference Committee, not for the reason that the minority didn't favor the most of the amendments, but for the purpose of facilitating if possible the passage of the bill. Dorsheimer, having been granted five minutes by Randall, expressed the opinion the House should withdraw from the untenable position in which it had been placed, not only because it was wise party policy to withdraw from that position, but because the plainest dictates of patriotism demanded it. After Dorsheimer had been speaking about five minutes, the gavel fell, and Randall rose to reply. Dorsheimer interrupted him to say that the gentleman had promised to yield to him 15 minutes. Randall denied having made any such agreement, saying he had promised to yield the gentleman such time as he could, dependent upon the time consumed by Reid and Calkins. Quite an angry dispute arose between the gentlemen on this point, in the course of which Randall said the gentleman from New York did not understand him as yielding 15 minutes. "When it comes to that," said Dorsheimer, angrily, "I say that I did." "And I say you didn't," retorted Randall. "I put my word against yours, and will let the House judge of it," continued Dorsheimer. "I say this," replied Randall, "that when the gentleman took the floor, I said to the Chairman that I yielded five minutes, and that fact all around here know." Dorsheimer—"That I did not hear, but when I left the gentleman he gave me the assurance I should have 15 minutes, and again I repeat I put my word against his." Henley corroborated Randall's statement, and, amid a great deal of confusion, the Committee rose. Pending the vote on the limitation of debate, when the House should again go into Committee of the Whole, the House took a recess until 8, the evening session for debate on the Tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

SENATE.—Bills reported: To admit Tacoma as a State; for the deposit of receipts of the money order system in the Treasury for a bureau of exchange in the Treasury Department; to amend the pension laws as to attorneys' fees. A bill passed providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations. It authorizes the President, whenever in his opinion any portion of a military reservation becomes useless, he shall place it in charge of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have it surveyed, subdivided, appraised and sold. The bill amending the revised statutes relating to trespassers on Indian lands passed. It adds imprisonment to the fine already provided for. The Chair laid before the Senate the bill establishing a bureau of animal industry, and the suppression of cattle disease. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Joint resolution passed: Authorizing the lease to the Michigan Board of Fish Commissioners a strip of land on the Sault Ste. Marie canal. Bills passed: To punish counterfeiting of foreign notes or bonds; for bridges over the Missouri and Mississippi; to reorganize Utah Territorial Government. Favorable and unfavorable reports made on the female suffrage amendment resolution, and both placed on the calendar. The naval appropriation bill considered in Committee of the Whole. No opposition to the recommendation of nonconcurrence was made until the amendment appropriating $400.000 to complete the ordnance outfit of the three new cruisers was reached, when Blackburn moved concurrence. Hewitt (N. Y.) supported the motion. Blount trusted the majority would not strike an unusual blow at the Committee on Appropriations, notwithstanding the taunts that had come from the other side in regard to the matter of expenditure. The country, from one end to the other, was as willing to trust the distinguished gentleman now in charge of the matter as any other man in the country. [Applause.] Blackburn's motion was agreed to—114 to 92—and Randall gave notice he would demand the yeas and nays in the House. O'Neill, (Pa.) moved to concur in the amendment for additional cruisers, with an amendment providing that at least three of the vessels be constructed in United States Navy yards. Tillman opposed the amendment, because he could demonstrate, if he had time, that it was a stupendous fraud for the purpose of buying the next Presidential election, and it was to be done under the pretense of being the laborers' friend. Kasson said the true reason of the Democratic opposition to building a navy had been shown to-day to be fear of the Secretary of the Navy. He challenged investigation into the most minute acts of Chandler's administration. If the Democratic party took the ground that no starving laboring man should have employment in the Government service for fear he should vote against it, let it do so, and go before the country. The election was to take place in November, and the amendment might be adopted that no contract should be made until the 1st of January, 1885, or until the 4th of next March. Kasson concluded by saying the country has passed beyond the days of boss rule. The sentiment of the country, except in Ohio, which at all went for spoils, was for the prosecution of the principles of civil service reform. Hewitt (N. Y.) said he was not willing to trust the expenditure of this money to the present Secretary of the Navy. He knew him as an able, astute politician, and he believed that in the expenditure of public money he was an honest man, and yet the country had some experience what he would do when placed in a position of great necessity. Hiscock inquired to what his colleague referred. Hewitt replied that under the naval law in 1883 the Secretary of the Navy was directed to dispose of certain ships and ordnance stores, no longer required for public use, and to pay the proceeds of those sales into the treasury of the United States. Under that act the Secretary proceeded to have appraised and condemned a large number of vessels which were sold in September last and produced something like $500,000. When the pending bill was originally before the House, he (Hewitt) went to the Treasury Department to find whether the money had reached there; it was payable to the Secretary within 30 days after the sale of the material, and yet up to three weeks ago it had not reached the Treasury. Calkins sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from the Secretary, stating the proceeds of the sale had been immediately deposited in the Treasury, and there remained. The reading of the telegram was received with applause on the Republican side. O'Neill's motion was lost, and the remainder of the amendments non-concurred in. The Committee rose and the House agreed to its report, the vote on concurrence in the ordnance amendment being yeas 136, nays 106. Kasson withdrew his point of order, which had sent the Postoffice Appropriation bill and Senate amendments to the Committee of the Whole, and the House, proceeding to their consideration, the amendments were nonconcurred in. The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session for debate on the Tariff bill.

Walsh and Chandler.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—John A. Walsh, star route witness, to-day sent to Chairman Springer, of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, the following letter:

SIR—In a letter written to you by me some time ago, I respectfully suggested that Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, be summoned to produce before your committee that letter written him by Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General, in which appeared, as alleged by the accused friends of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, certain statements relating to me. In the interests of justice and good government, I again request that you summon the gentleman to produce before your Committee said letter. I have also to request you to examine the gentleman as to how he came to receive that letter, and whether it was not written in response to his repeated solicitations to the Attorney-General. It is perhaps needless to assure you I have no desire to deny the robust efficiency of the honorable Secretary as a witness for the defense, but I feel, in justice to myself, in justice to another gentleman, and for the proper enforcement of law, that it would be well to enlighten the people of the country as to how it came to pass that the honorable Secretary of the Navy became the happy possessor of a certificate of character signed by the Attorney-General of the United States.

Very respectfully, J. A. WALSH.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe.

Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause; *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

For dyspepsia or any stomach derangement no other remedy can be found so pleasant, prompt and effective as Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A Deposed Minister Becomes a Raving Maniac.

WARSAW, N. Y., April 26.—Rev. C. H. Harrison, of Belmont, Allegany County, delivered a sermon against the doctrine of immediate sanctification. The Methodist Episcopal Conference of that district expelled him from his charge and deposed him from the ministry at once. He became a raving maniac, and to-day was taken to the Buffalo Insane Asylum in a terribly excited condition. Although shackled and handcuffed, it required six men to keep him under proper restraint on the cars. He was a powerful man, of unusual mental soundness before the decision of the Conference was announced. Many of his friends have banded together and to-day commenced legal proceedings against the Conference, backed, by a guaranteed subscription of $10,000.

ALABASTINE!

Made From the Extensive Gypsum or Alabaster Deposits of Michigan.

A LARGE EXPORT OF THE STATE.

A Durable Finish Long Needed for Refinishing Walls.

Old, Hard-finished Walls Made Better Than New, at a Trifling Cost.

No More Moving from Stores and Houses to Have the Old Kalsomine, etc., Scraped Off.

When Alabastine Was Invented, and When Perfected.

Years of Experimenting and Practical Use by the Inventor.

The Michigan State Board of Health Reports on the Finish of Walls and Their Relation to Health.

Letters from Prof. R. C. Kedzie to the Alabastine Company After Testing Alabastine Four Years.

Why It Should Please the Painters and Kalsominers.

Positive Proof of its Hardening with Age Can be Seen in Any Town.

Cheap, and Easily Applied by Anyone.

IMITATIONS AND INFRINGMENTS

Remember the Name.

Alabastine was long needed, and now exists a necessity, not only to those who have buildings to keep in repair, but all who occupy them.

It is a cement, manufactured ready for use, in beautiful tints and alabaster white, and is easily applied by anyone who can read the directions and use a brush, with which plaster walls can be finished or old ones refinished and kept like new, with less expense than they could be washed if made of marble. To renew Alabastining the occupant is not turned out of doors, as has been necessary to have the old kalsomine or wall paper removed.

Alabastine is no experiment, but is kept in stock by paint dealers, and is in use in every village and town, where proof of its durability can be seen. As some attempts are now made to imitate, and substitute for Alabastine, cheap, untried preparations, a plain showing of the name (Alabastine) is given, with a description of the article and statement of how it was perfected and its durability proven.

Unlike all kalsomines, which it is like only in form, being made of sulphate of lime (alabaster rock,) and not dependent on glue for its adhesiveness. It is a permanent finish, that hardens with age, while all preparations before known for the purpose are made of carbonate of lime (inert chalks and clays,) with glue, which soon decays and scales or rubs off, as all are aware.

Alabastine was invented in its primitive state ten years ago at Grand Rapids, Mich., and has been experimented on by the inventor and present manager of the enterprise by practical application, the first few years brushing on many thousand yards himself on all kinds of walls and in all climates. About five years ago he succeeded in overcoming

SOME DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED,

and having had the work standing for reference, and having minutes of how each job was done during the ten years, he was able to know why some was good and permanent, having hardened and improved with age, and why some had scaled like kalsomine, making it necessary to scrape and wash it off. He was then able to remedy and make all like that that proved to harden and improve with age. This could not be done in any other way but by practical use and experience and lapse of time to prove each experiment to profit by it.

The material was then put upon the market as an article of manufacture, and advertised extensively.

ALABASTINE DEALERS

in any town will tell where walls can be seen that have had Alabastine on them from one to five years to prove the great claims of durability, and that it is no experiment.

The Alabastine Company have

TWO LARGE MILLS

running night and day, one grinding up and manufacturing the Gypsum from which they make the Alabastine, and another making Alabastine. They quarried out

FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS

of the rock during the last Summer, and have ground and shipped the most of it. In the West they sell Alabastine only to carload buyers at each large distributing point, who supply the smaller dealers. They also make and ship *land and calcined plaster* during the season when no house cleaning is being done to drive them with Alabastine shipments.

The *extensive deposits of Gypsum* in this country are said to be adequate to supply the rock to make this, though only the best will make good Alabastine, and the demand will yet be very large, as it will take the place of many thousand tons of whiting or chalk previously and now imported from the chalk beds of England to this country; also other preparations used for renewing walls, and will take the place of the finishing coat of plaster and wall paper. In making Alabastine there is also used large amounts of other ingredients, including fine coloring matter, that the company buy in car-load lots, costing many thousand dollars annually, which is expected to be made here in time instead of importing.

When Alabastine first came out the painters and kalsominers, like the ancient scribes when printing was invented, thought their occupation would be gone. They thought the ladies and gentlemen would all arm themselves with a brush, decorate their own houses, as some of them do, because Alabastine is ready for use by simply adding water according to directions given. They were also afraid, as many of them said, that if it proved as represented it would deprive them of the work they get now in washing and scraping the old kalsomine, etc., from the wall, for which they get well paid. They would not get the job again if Alabastine was used, as all the work required to renew with Alabastine is to remove the dirt from the wall and spread one coat, which would give them less than one-fourth the money for repairing the room that they would get for removing the old kalsomine and putting on two new coats.

Now they find that the landlord will let them go all through the house with Alabastine if the walls are only a little dirty, or even to change the tint, as they can leave the paper border or other decorations used if they wish, and the change of tint will give the room an entirely different appearance at a very small expense, while they would not go all through the house removing everything to wash off the old kalsomine at more expense and trouble for one room than to renew five with Alabastine. So the kalsominer gets more money each year from the building than with the old way, and the customer saves at least $4 out of every $5. The painters do not all see this yet, and some try to discourage the use of Alabastine. However, Alabastine is fast crowding every thing else out of use for finishing walls.

Alabastine also possesses great sanitary advantages; as it is pure stone, contains no arsenic, does not decay, and permits the passage of air, the same as does brick and mortar, and the wall is thus cleansed. The

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

clearly point out and prove facts, in their annual reports for the years 1874 and 1877, that condemn paint, paper, and kalsomine for walls, as they stop "wall respiration," and published a book entitled

"SHADOWS FROM THE WALLS OF DEATH,"

and placed it in the public libraries of the State, treating the matter as one of life or death. Many others have also published articles to warn the people of the danger lurking in the old system of refinishing walls.

At the time these reports were made Alabastine was not in general use, and the board knew nothing of it, but it is now on sale in nearly every city and village, and was recently submitted to Prof. Kedzie, President and Chemist of the Board, for analysis and investigation.

As it is manufactured from stucca (calcined alabaster rock), one of the materials mentioned by the Professor that permits the passage of air, possessing all those qualities set forth in the above as being necessary to constitute a wall finish conducive to health. This valuable material comes within the reach of all, being cheaper than kalsomine, as it covers double the amount of surface with the same number of pounds, is simple, easily applied, and is also suitable for the fresco painter's use.

PROF. KEDZIE'S LETTER TO THE ALABASTINE COMPANY.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, April 19, 1884.

To M. B. Church, Manager:

DEAR SIR: The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it. The Alabast

POLITICAL POINTS.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Republican State Convention met at Jackson. Ex-Sen. Bruce heads the delegation to Chicago, defeating the Chalmers faction. The delegates are uninstructed, but favor Arthur.

LOUISIANA.

The State election resulted in favor of the Democrats by at least 20,000. It is charged that gross frauds were committed by the Democratic leaders to secure this result.

NEW YORK.

The Republican State Convention was held at Utica. The Arthur and Edmunds leaders made a combination, by which the Edmunds men were to have the President of the Convention and the four delegates at large. The 72 votes of the State are said to be divided as follows: Blaine, 29; Arthur, 25; Edmunds, 14; against Arthur, but without avowed preference, 4.

VIRGINIA.

The Republican Convention met at Richmond, and was called to order by Sen. Mahone, Chairman of the Readjuster Committee. All the Counties in the State except four were represented. The following resolutions were adopted:

"First—That from and after this day, our party shall be known as the Republican party of Virginia, and that in National affairs we shall follow the banner of the National Republican party, and shall support with zeal and fidelity its nominees for President and Vice President."

The wildest enthusiasm and uproar of applause greeted the declaration, and some minutes elapsed before order was restored.

"Second—That we cordially invite the earnest and hearty co-operation of all who are opposed to bourbonism and its rule, all who are opposed to sectionalism, all who desire the revival of cordial feelings and fraternal relations between the sections of our common country, with unwavering loyalty to the Union, one and inseparable, as all who believe that the South, by reason of her geographical extent, and her population, her resources, her productions, her varied industries, her contributions to the Federal revenue, and her constitutional representation in Congress, should enjoy equal participation with other sections of the Union in all departments of the National administration, and all who concur in the justice of the principles here announced, and in the spirit which resolutely undertakes to carry these principles into full effect.

"Third—That we pledge our best efforts to secure to the people of Virginia free and unrestrained suffrage in an honest ballot and fair count, and to promote these great objects in every part of the country.

"Fourth—That we favor free education for all classes of the people, and liberal appropriations of the surplus revenues of the Government for this purpose, as the surest means of giving the greatest stability and the largest security to a free Government.

"Fifth—That we demand a protective tariff, so that the manufacturing and mining industries of Virginia, in common with those of other States, may continue to grow and prosper, and that agriculture may find a ready and remunerative home market for its products, while our free labor may receive that reward which will be denied if it is brought in competition, through free trade, with the servile labor of other countries. [Applause.]

"Sixth—This is a long arraignment and denunciation of bourbonism for its hostility to the most sacred rights and dearest interest of the people, and to the administration of Pres. Arthur as National and conservative, challenging the respect and confidence, we give emphatic expression of our preference for his nomination at Chicago."

The Committee on Business reported the following delegates at large: Gen. Wm. Mahone, Wm. H. Pleasant (colored), S. M. Yost, Frank S. Blair, Jas. D. Brady, A. A. Dodson.

OHIO.

The Republican Convention, held at Cleveland, was one of the largest ever held in the State. The delegation to Chicago is divided—24 said to be for Blaine and 22 for Sherman. Gen. J. S. Robinson was nominated for Secretary of State, W. W. Johnson (present incumbent) for Supreme Judge, C. A. Flickinger for Board of Public Works, James M. Comly and John Beatty for Electors-at-Large. Following is the platform:

The Ohio Republican party approves the policy of protection in all economic legislation, and it favors its application, without discrimination, to American industries, thereby securing employment at remunerative wages to American labor.

That it is in favor of collecting an adequate revenue to defray the proper and economical expenses of the Government from duties upon foreign imports and proper internal taxation; and that it condemns the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only as destructive to the business interests of the country.

That the doctrine of the Democratic party, favoring putting what is improperly called raw material, such as ore, pig iron, wool, etc., on the free list, is dangerous, and if carried out, will be destructive of the best interests of the Nation.

That the reduction of duties on imported wools, made by the act of 1883, has seriously injured the prosperity of the important agricultural pursuit, in which more than a million of our citizens are engaged; and unless this legislation be amended, the business of wool growing will be paralyzed, if it be not transferred to foreign nations. Therefore we demand the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, which gave the first and only substantial protection ever offered to sheep husbandry in the United States.

That the Republican party, having aided labor by liberating it when oppressed, giving to its children lands in the public domain, and supporting schools at the public expense, for the children of all classes recognize now, more fully than ever, the great interests of American labor, its claim upon the care of the Government, and its right to an equal consideration with capital.

That the Republican party stands by its legislation, known as the Scott law, and condemns the want of sincerity of the Democratic party in respect thereto. The position of the Republican party, including the civil service, as repeatedly expressed through its Conventions and exemplified by its legislation, faithfully administered, is heartily endorsed.

That the Republican party is in favor of maintaining the equal civil rights of all classes of citizens, under the guarantees of the law and Constitution, in all parts of the United States; and it also demands that the elective franchise shall be respected to the end that every voter shall have a free ballot, which shall be honestly counted.

That we heartily approve and endorse the Administration of Pres. Arthur, both in his foreign and domestic policy.

The resolution referring to the Scott law was stricken out, because objection was made to fighting the National campaign on State issues. The other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MICHIGAN.

The Presidential preferences of the District delegates, as near as can be determined, are as follows: First District—Blaine, 1; Edmunds, 1. Second—Blaine, 2. Third—Blaine, 2. Fourth—Blaine, 2. Fifth—Unknown. Sixth—Edmunds, 2. Seventh—Blaine, 2. Eighth—Blaine, 2. Ninth—Blaine, 2. Tenth—Blaine, 1; Edmunds, 1. Eleventh—Blaine, 2.

The delegates-at-large go uninstructed, and their preferences are unknown.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 24.—The largest Democratic State Convention ever held in Iowa met at 11 o'clock in the Opera House. The delegates are uninstructed, but all favor Tilden.

The Committee on Resolutions made a short report, reaffirming adherence to the platforms of the Democratic National Conventions of 1876 and 1880, in favor of revenue and tariff reform, and against the late prohibition legislation of the State.

DAKOTA.

Delegates to Chicago were instructed for Blaine and Lincoln. There was a wild time in the Convention, the fight being between North and South Dakota.

CONNECTICUT.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Republican State Convention:

"*Resolved*, That, without instructing the delegates appointed as regards any particular candidates, and reposing full confidence in their judgment, we take on record our firm conviction that the situation demands the nomination of candidates of approved ability and character and large experience in public affairs, and that if, in their judgment our delegates have proper occasion, they will meet the unanimous sentiments of the Republican party of this State if they present the name of Joseph R. Hawley as a candidate for President."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 25.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., John Quincy Adams, Charles Rodman and some 700 others, have signed a call for a meeting here April 29, to form leagus. The call says that the present enormous surplus in National revenues is demoralising and dangerous, that it should be cut down without further delay, not by increasing public expenditure, but by lessening the burden of taxation; that this burden should be removed from the necessaries of life and not from whisky and tobacco, and that the policy of taxing imports not for the purpose of raising revenue but to obstruct trade, is unsound and must ultimately be abandoned. All the Republican delegates to Chicago from Massachusetts have been elected save two District and four delegates at large. The Globe says: Two are openly for Blaine, two talk Edmunds and are for Blaine, two were chosen in a Convention controlled by Blaine and 10 are Edmunds men. Nearly all are for Arthur as a second choice.

LYNN, Mass., April 25.—When the Greenback Convention was called to order, scarcely one-third of the full number of delegates were present. Chairman Field spoke encouragingly of the vigor of the Greenback party, and said it would not die until it had established a thorough eight-hour system. Andrews said the delegates were here to confirm the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Congress has power to issue paper money in time of peace.

MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., April 24.—In the Greenback Convention, a motion to nominate ex-Congressman Ladd for Governor fell flat, a dozen hands only being raised. Dr. H. B. Eaton was nominated by ballot. Four delegates-at-large were chosen to the National Convention.

GENERAL.

The Ninth Wisconsin District sent an uninstructed delegation.

The Twenty-third New York District sent one Arthur and one Edmunds delegate.

The Twelfth Massachusetts delegates are uninstructed. The Eighth District sent two Edmuns delegates.

The Fourth Michigan District sent two Blaine delegates.

The two delegates from the Third West Virginia district are for Blaine.

The Prohibition and Home Protection party have postponed their Convention at Pittsburg from May 21 to July 23.

The eight Eastern trunk lines announce they will sell excursion tickets to Chicago during the session of the Republican National Convention at one fare for the round trip. Southwestern, Western and Northwestern roads out of Chicago will sell round trip tickets for 1¾ fare.

A Washington special to the Boston Transcript says an intimate friend of Sen. Edmunds had a long talk with him concerning the political outlook, and says the Senator is very much averse to allowing his name to be used in connection with the Presidency. He says that while it was very gratifying to him to thus mentioned and supported by friends in all parts of the country, he infinitely preferred his present place in the United States Senate. Pres. Arthur, he said, had made a most excellent President, and if the Republican party manifested the wisdom which has usually governed it, it would nominate him at the Chicago Convention.

American Laborers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The bill to protect American laborers, reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Education and Labor by Mr. George, provides that the importation or migration from any of the foreign countries into any place within the jurisdiction of the United States of any alien under any agreement, expressed or implied, that such alien shall work or labor for, or in any wise serve in said jurisdiction, any person or corporation, shall hereafter be prohibited; that every such agreement shall be considered null and void; that any advance of the cost of importation or any part thereof, on an agreement to pay or secure such transportation of any alien to any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, made by any person engaged in mining, manufacturing, building, or transportation, or by any corporation whatever, shall hereafter be prohibited. It provides a penalty of $500 for each and every violation of these provisions; and that it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $1,000 and disqualification from holding office under the United States for any person, while in the official service of the United States, to violate any provision of this act or knowingly aid and encourage such violation.

It also provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any officer or other officer of a vessel of American register, to knowingly bring from any foreign country into the United States any alien who is under any agreement prohibited by this act, and that such misdemeanor shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 for each and every alien so transported on his vessel.

This act shall not be so construed as to prevent any emigrant of any foreign country coming into the United States from bringing with him such servants for the personal service or convenience of his family, nor as to prevent such foreigner, while temporarily residing in the United States, from bringing such servants; and it shall not be construed to apply to the employment of sailors and seamen on vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

If any person or corporation shall complain to the President of the United States, that he or it is engaged in or is about to start a business requiring skilled labor of a particular kind, and a sufficient quantity of such skilled labor cannot be obtained in the United States, the President may, on being satisfied of the truth thereof, issue a license to such person or corporation to bring in, unaffected by this act, such skilled labor, specifying the kind of skilled labor and number of artisans permitted to be brought into the United States.

Sad Death of Gen. Emerson Opdycke.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There is deep regret here over the unexpected death of Gen. Emerson Opdycke, formerly of Ohio, and more recently of New York. He was one of the best known officers of the Army of the Cumberland. He was looking over his effects on Tuesday evening, preparatory to removing to another residence, when he came across a revolver, and set out to clean it. It exploded, and shot him in the abdomen. The wound was mortal. He sank rapidly, and died yesterday afternoon of acute peritonitis.

Gen. Opdycke was in his 55th year; a native of New Jersey.

In early life his family moved to Warren, O., and at the breaking out of the war he took an active part. He enlisted as a private, and was rapidly promoted up to the grade of Brigadier General, and Major General, by brevet. He was at Shiloh, Resaca, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Franklin, at which last battle, by a brilliant bayonet charge, he turned the fortunes of the day.

In the siege of Cincinnati he commanded the "Squirrel Hunters."

After the close of the war he made New York his residence. He was a cousin of Mayor George Opdycke, and at the last reunion of the Army of the Cumberland he was invited to deliver an address upon the military character and achievements of Gen. George H. Thomas, and more recently he read a paper on the war before the Historical Society of Harvard College. For some time past he has been working industriously on some chapters of military history, which would have been of general interest and great value. With his death there passes away one of the most gallant and distinguished soldiers which Ohio sent into the war for the Union. He leaves a widow and one son.

Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day submitted four reports relative to extending the right of suffrage to women. The adverse majority report was prepared by Mr. Maybury, and says in part: "To permit the entrance of National contention into a home would be either useless or pernicious; useless if man and wife agree, and pernicious if they differ. In the former event the volume of ballots alone would be increased without change of result; in the latter the peace and contentment of the home be exchanged for the bedlam of political strife."

Messrs. Reed, Belford, Taylor, T. M. Browne and McCoid, in their minority report say: "The association of sexes in the family circle, in society and in business, having proven improving to both, there is neither history, reason nor sense to justify the assertion that association in politics will lower one or demoralize the other. No reason on earth can be given by those who claim suffrage as the right of manhood which does not make it the right of womanhood also."

Mr. Dorsheimer, while concurring with the majority in recommending that the matter be laid on the table, says: "I think it probable that the interests of society will soon require that women should have the right of suffrage, and I am not willing to say in years than that the present is not an opportune time for the submission to the States of the proposed amendment."

Mr. Noland's report says: "The office and duty which nature has devolved upon woman during all the active and vigorous portion of her life, would often render it impossible, and still more, indelicate for her appearance at caucus, conventions or elections, or to act as member of the Legislature, or as Juror or Judge."

House of Bishops.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church obtained a quorum to-day, and began their deliberations. Rev. Wm. J. Doone was appointed Missionary Bishop to Shanghai, in place of Bishop Scherescheweky, and Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, (colored) who has been missionary to Liberia, was sent as Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas, Africa, in place of Bishop Patrick. Bishop John Williams, Connecticut, was appointed to represent the House of Bishops at the meeting of the Scottish Church at Aberdeen in September next. Adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Frank Ewers, Cashier of the Effingham, Ills.; Bank, which closed yesterday in consequence of the absconding of its President, F. A. VonGoey, says there was over $40,000 in the bank when he closed it Saturday night, and when he opened it Monday morning every dollar was gone, as well as all the books, papers etc.

COCKEYSVILLE, Md., April 22.—In a shooting affray yesterday between Charles Brown, a miner, and Joshua Gill, teamster, brothers-in-law, the former was wounded, and is not expected to recover. The shooting arose from a feud between the men.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The remains of Julien Martinetti, the well known clown, who fell dead in the ring Saturday at Dayton, O., arrived to-day and were taken in charge by a Committee of Elks for interment.

BOSTON, April 22.—This afternoon James Nicholson entered his wife's room; shortly afterward the report of a pistol was heard; a brother of Mrs. Nicholson rushed to the room and found Nicholson had shot his wife through the shoulder. He grappled with Nicholson, but was unable to prevent him from shooting his wife the second time, killing her instantly. The murderer then coolly pocketed his pistol, remarked, "I'm a cowardly murderer," and left the house. He has not yet been captured.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 22.—Police officer Eugene Barker was fatally shot by Wm. Shay, a young notorious desperado, this morning, while endeavoring to arrest Shay, who was quarreling with a companion named Alderson. Shay then pursued Alderson, and fired three shots at him, one of which hit Alderson before the latter succeeded in disarming Shay. Both men were sober. Shay was arrested.

CHATTANOOGA, April 23.—In the Frank James trial at Huntsville, Ala., W. H. Spann testified that in 1881 he lived about a mile from Woodson (Frank James). Knew him well. Saw him in Nashville on the 11th of March, 1881, the day of the Mussel Shoals robbery.

Jack Smith, a negro, testified to seeing James at Nashville on March 1, 11 and 12, fixing each day the date of a warrant he served the day he met James.

Martin Brewer saw James at a Magistrate's trial in Nashville, March 11, and confirmed the negro Smith's testimony. Robert Dale confirmed Spann's testimony.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 23.—Five cars and a locomotive on the Central Hudson freight train were thrown into the Erie Canal last night by a misplaced switch. The employes escaped by jumping. The brakeman was injured, and the cars burned. The loss exceeds $40,000.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Reese, on trial for killing Wm. F. Ell, of Yorktown, Carbon County, March 23 last, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

SING SING, April 23.—Jacob Kiefer and his son Caleb, George Hilliker and wife and Nathaniel Wright, were run down off Verplanck's Point last night and drowned.

QUINCY, Ill., April 22.—Hirsh Levy, a well-known citizen, aged about 70 years, fell dead at his supper-table to-night upon being informed that his youngest daughter, Rebecca, had married this afternoon and run away with a young sporting man named Melroy. The matter had been concealed from him by the family so that his wife might break the news to him. He leaves a large family of grown children.

BOSTON, April 22.—This afternoon James Nicholson entered his wife's room; shortly afterward the report of a pistol was heard; a brother of Mrs. Nicholson rushed to the room and found Nicholson had shot his wife through the shoulder. He grappled with Nicholson, but was unable to prevent him from shooting his wife the second time, killing her instantly. The murderer then coolly pocketed his pistol, remarked, "I'm a cowardly murderer," and left the house. He has not yet been captured.

JACKSON, April 22.—The news of the arrest of Allen, for being implicated in the Crouch murder, failed to arouse the people to any degree of excitement, and the general comment is that the whole thing is of the same stamp as the "Scotty" affair. Nevertheless all are willing to give the matter a hearing.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Tilden G. Abbott, formerly connected with and now charged with robbing the Watertown, Mass., bank of $49,000 last Fall, was arrested Monday night at Pierce City, where he has been living the past six weeks under the name of J. H. Foster. He had purchased considerable property, stocked a store with $15,000 worth of clothing, and was living with a woman said to be his neice. He has a wife and four children near Boston. His entire property was seized, and he will be held until officers of the bank arrive to take him away.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Frank Dewalt, the defaulting President of the Ladville Bank, was arraigned this morning before the United States Commissioner, waived examination, and in default of $20,000 bail, was jailed. He will be taken to Denver to-night.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Courier-Journal's Allen County, Ky., special tells of a horrid insurance of two young children of a crazy father, Wm. Austin. Austin wes struck on the head about a year ago with a rock. Leaving the field yesterday he went home, took his children almost babes, and threw them on the fire, and stood by and saw them cremated. The mother was witness to the horrible deed, but was powerless to rescue the children, only escaping herself with a sucking babe by snatching it from the cradle and running to the woods.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 24.—For over 16 years the Government officers have been aware that an illicit still was operated near Bonnell's Mills, Osage County, about 20 miles from here. Much time and money have been spent in searching, but the exact locality remained secret until to-day. Last week P. P. Joannes was arrested on suspicion, and betrayed a clue. This morning Deputy Marshals Crow and Jackson, after a long search, chanced upon the still, hidden in the woods, in the heart of a wild region. The appliances were secured and brought to this City.

MONROE, Ga., April 24.—Jesse Gunn killed his father, Willis. The father was a widower and he and the son courted the same young lady. The son married her two weeks ago and the father sent him word to be on his guard, as he was coming to kill him. This morning a child saw the father enter the son's house, and told the son, who fired on his father, the latter was taking aim.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—W. H. Lent, Secretary of the Bodie Mining Company, was found dead at a late hour last night, with a bullet through his heart.

TROY, N. Y., April 24.—Charles McAvery was bitten by a dog six months ago. Last night symptoms of hydrophobia appeared. He barked and snapped like a dog, and scratched all who approached him. He was but recently married.

AUGUSTA, April 24.—At Swainsboro, Ga., J. C. Coleman, Independent, and J. F. Myers, Editor of the Itemizer, resorted to arms to settle a difficulty. Thirteen shots were fired, and Coleman was shot in the abdomen.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., April 25.—While Deputy Sheriff J. B. Hurley was conveying W. F. Ink from Pleasant Hill to this place, a party of men took the prisoner from the officer and strung him up several times until he confessed to having murdered Carson at Pleasant Hill in February. They then returned him to the deputy and the prisoner is now in jail here.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—One of the most remarkable prize fights that ever occurred in this City or vicinity took place last night at Arsenal Park, between Bilson Jack and Jack Clifford, for $100 a side. Previous to the battle a ball had been in progress, in which over 30 young girls and several mothers with infants in arms were participants. When time was called at 10:30, the women as well as the men crowded around the ring, and during the fight the former were the most enthusiastic shouters for their respective favorites. The fight was with soft gloves to the finish, London prize ring rules. From the start Clifford, who displayed the most science, had the best of it, and soon had the battle well in hand. Bilson Jack fought savagely, however, and refused to give up until the 121st round, when friends interfered and the mill was awarded to Cliff. Both men were terribly punished. Bilson Jack had to be carried from the ring. A number of policemen watched the fight to the close, without interfering. The battle lasted one hour and 45 minutes.

MT. STERLING, Ky., April 25.—Early this morning between 40 and 50 men went to the residence of the jailer and demanded admittance, the leader stating the name the Sheriff of Breathitt County, with a prisoner. The jailer was on the point of admitting them, when he discovered the party to be a mob intent on hanging a prisoner named Wm. Osborn, sentenced to five years for killing Henry Thomas. The leader of the mob told the jailer that unless he surrendered the keys they would batter down the doors. This was done, but the jailer, with his two sons, were in the second story, well armed and defied the mob to ascend the stairs. After searching the lower part of the house for keys to the jail the mob left the premises.

MARSHALL, Mo., April 26.—West Music, a ferryman on the river at Dewitt, while on duty yesterday was approached by Constable Marshal Davis, with a warrant for his arrest. Music pushed out into the stream with his boat. Davis called upon him to return; Music failing to comply, the Marshal drew a pistol and fired, killing him instantly. Davis' act is severely criticised, as the charge in the warrant was of a trifling nature. Music was 55 years old, and leaves a large family.

OSAN, Ark, April 25.—Charles Wright, colored, was hanged at Canter Point today for the murder last July of Thomas Wyatt, a white man. Wright was one of a crowd of negros who attacked Wyatt in the field and killed him, but not before he killed one of them. The affair created intense excitement. Several hundred negros were under arms, the whites organized, and State troops were sent to quell the disturbance. They arrested a large number of rioters; several were sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary, and Wright received death sentence. He admitted being present at the killing of Wyatt, but claimed he had no active part in it. He maintained a firm demeanor to the last, and died without a struggle. Two thousand witnessed the hanging, including many negros.

WASSAS, Mich., April 25.—J. B. Tounley, an old man, hung himself in his son-in-law's barn at Watrousville this afternoon. He has been deranged since the death of his wife a year ago.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Peter Concannon lived with his wife and three children in North Bergen, N. Y. While never working he always appeared to have plenty of money, which it was learned was taken from his wife, who was a hardworking seamstress. About a month ago the man's wife fell dead over her machine, and when the husband returned his children said that he rifled her pockets of what money was in them and then continued his debauch. The neighbors caused the poor woman's body to be decently buried and then took charge of the children. About a week ago Concannon returned to the village with Ann McGonigal, with whom he went to live, securing possession of his children. The latter were frequently seen running and crying from the house, and the neighbors found that Concannon was in the habit of beating them brutally. On Wednesday night a party of citizens, all masked, went to the man's house, and calling him out, took off his clothing, despite his piteous entreaties, and while several soaked his flesh with tar the others emptied a bag of feathers over him, rubbing them in good. He was then led to the Hackensack plank road and told to leave the neighborhood. The masked committee returned to the house and told the woman that unless she left the village she would also be tarred and feathered. The next day she disappeared. The children are now in the care of a wealthy villager.

EASTON, Pa., April 26.—This morning Mrs. Amelia Barnet locked the doors of her house, threw her two children, one aged two years, the other five months, on the bed, and cut their throats with a razor. She then gave an alarm, and as the neighbors rushed in, drew a razor across her own throat and threw herself beside her children. All three are mortally wounded. The Barnet family came here from Pittsburg several months ago.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Daily News' special, Scranton, Pa., says: A man giving his name as Texas Charley, and a woman who says she is the wife of Jesse James, the Western bandit, have been giving exhibitions of marksmanship here. Last night the Texan became enraged at the failure of the woman to accomplish some feat and gave her an ugly slash across the face with a knife. She picked up a rifle, and the Texan saved his life by speedy flight. The woman threatened to shoot him on sight.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Six weeks ago Millican and Clik went to the house of old man Rogers in Ouschita parish. They were hospitably treated but after supper brutally murdered Rogers and his wife, for the purpose of securing a large sum of money they were known to possess. The murderers then fled to Texas. A reward of $1,000 was offered for their capture which was soon effected; not, however, until a man named Carroll was lynched by mistaking him for Clark. The men were brought back to Wachita Parish, tried yesterday and sentenced to hang. This morning before daylight a large and orderly mob surrounded the jail at Monroe, and secured the keys from the jailer, who saw that resistance was useless. The two murderers with a man named King Hill, also under sentence of death, were taken from their cells and hanged to a tree.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—The murderers of old man Jellerson have been captured, and are John A. Smyth and Joel J. Wilson, his sons-in-law, and Cicero Jellerson, his son. This morning they were brought up for examination. Wilson and Smyth waived the same, and were remanded until Wednesday, but Cicero became conscience-stricken, and asked to make a statement under oath. He then proceeded to make a full confession regarding the murder, and told how he and the other two men left home on horseback, went to their father's house, tied their horses, broke into the house, took the old man from his bed, tore off his shirt, put a rope around his neck, dragged him to a tree and hanged him. Wilson lifting up the body while the others pulled on the rope. They then wrapped the end of the rope around the body, mounted their horses and left.

GARRYSBURG, N. C., April 28.— Two prominent colored politicians, Isaac Liggen and James Porter Spiers, were arrested when about to engage in a duel. Liggen had on two overcoats and a sheet iron plate 15 inches square, on the chest protector "to keep out the cold," he explained. Bad blood grew out of differences as to Presidential candidates.

Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House Committee on Military Affairs will ask for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. Gen. Patrick, Governor of the Home, has been charged with being overbearing and inhuman in his treatment towards the inmates. One man, 73 years old, writes to Gen. Rosecrans, that he was put in the guard house 90 days for a trivial offense. He concludes his letter: "This is strictly confidential or Patrick will hang me."

At the request of the Committee, Rosecrans wrote W. B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers of National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, asking him to investigate the complaints. Franklin replies the charges had been investigated and found groundless. He recommended a Congressional Committee be appointed to make investigation.

Rep. Murray, of Ohio, in referring to the charges before the Committee, said Gen. Patrick one day passed a blind inmate of the Home. "Why don't you salute me?" Patrick is reported as saying. "I am Lieutenant General; I can't see you," replied the inmate. "Well make you see me," the Governor was reported as saying.

The Colored Convention—75 Delegates Present.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—The Inter-State Conference of colored men assembled at Municipal Hall this morning. Delegates are present from Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, to the number of 75, among them Fred Douglass and Bishop Green, of Ohio.

The Convention is composed of a fine body of men, and determination is expressed to prevent it being used for political purposes. At 10 o'clock Rev. C. S. Smith, of Bloomfield, Ills., in a stirring address, stating the objects of the conference, called the Convention to order, and Robert Jackson, of Pittsburg, was elected temporary Chairman. An address of welcome was made by Wm. Barks, of Pittsburg, and response by Robert Pelham, jr., Detroit. The Committee on Permanent Organization will report this afternoon. Fred Douglass was nominated by the temporary Chairman, but the Convention approved the nomination of Jackson.

Effect of the Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to-day handed the Secretary of the Treasury his report in regard to the operations of the tariff act of March 3, 1883. It appears that the act has caused a reduction of about 6 per cent. in the ad valorem rate of duty on imports. In detail the changes are as follows: On sugar and molasses the reduction is 9 32-100ths per cent; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 6 15-100ths per cent.; clothing wool, 9 88-100ths per cent.; combing wool, 11 27-100ths per cent.; carpet wool, 6 1-100ths per cent.; manufacturers of wool, 4 32-100ths per cent.; manufacturers of flax, hemp and jute, 8 82-100ths per cent.; manufacturers of silk, reduction 8 82-100ths per cent.; earthen and chinaware, increase 13 11-100ths per cent.; glass and glassware, increase 1 9-100ths per cent.; spirits and wines, increase 18 28-100ths per cent.; and malt liquors, reduction 59 1-100ths per cent.

The Bloodberger Coupon Killer.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Bond rendered a decision in a case involving the legality of the act known as the Riddleberger Coupon Killer No. 2, in which he decided that a Treasurer who levies upon the property of a taxpayer after the latter has tendered coupons in payment of his taxes is a naked trespasser, and all acts of the Legislature which attempt to justify and defend him for his trespass are unconstitutional and void.

In another case, involving the validity of the law of the last Legislature requiring the payment of license taxes in money alone, Judge Bond held that petitioner's remedy was a suit against the State officers for refusing to accept his coupon payment of his license tax.

Drouth and Caterpillars in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Advices from West Texas are to the effect that cattle are suffering and large numbers dying for want of water and grass, the drouth having been of very severe in that section. Myriads of caterpillars have also appeared and are destroying all kinds of vegetation.

By the use of Flavoring Extracts made from others, and other injurious articles, in our pastry and our creams, we encounter danger. Such extracts give some foreign flavor, but in their very nature are injurious. These evils may be avoided by using none but Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, which are made from the true fruit.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EGYPT.

At a counsel attended by Nubar Pasha, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, it was decided to advise the British Government to send a mixed expedition of British and Egyptian forces to the relief of Berber.——Invitations for a proposed conference regarding Egyption affairs, have been sent to all powers which signed the treaty of Berlin. It is estimated that Egypt is now in need of a loue of £800,000 to meet pressing require ments.——The Khedive has received numerous letters warning him of death unless he abdicates.——It is stated that Osman Digma has sent a message to King John, of Abyssinia, through friendly Sheikhs, threatening to attack Abyssinia unless the Christians in that country become Mussulmans.

ENGLAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette continues to denounce the ministry for their abandonment of Gordon.——The foot and mouth disease has appeared among the cattle at Wimpolo, Cambridgeshire.——Sir Edward Walkin, M. P., offers £1,000 towards the rescue of Gen. Gordon.——At the burning of the Bell Tavern four bridesmaids perished.——A man named Sutton was arrested at Sheffnal as a dynamiter.——The Sicilian police have discovered a murder club near Palermo, consisting of 59 members, pledged to murder for common advantages and profit. A branch club at Sicarazzi, has within a month killed 30 persons.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A bomb was thrown against the Court House at Cracou, but exploded without doing serious damage. The person who threw the bomb was arrested. He gave his name as Bolislaus Malankiewicz, and is only 17 years old.——It is announced a new planet has been discovered at the Astronomical Observatory, Vienna. It appears like a star of the 12th magnitude. It was first observed at 10 o'clock Saturday night, in constellation Virgo.

MEXICO.

The Government is considering for the substitution of the stamp tax, a tax of from one-half of one to two per cent on sales. If this is done the merchants promise to advance the Government $1,500,000 for present needs.——A band in rebellion against the Governor of the State of Guerroro, were defeated in Taipche, with a loss of 52.

CHINA.

The Viceroy of Yunnau died suddenly at Hing Soo.

CANADA.

Mgr. Fabri denounces the confiscation by the Italian Government of the real estate of the Propaganda, and appeals to the faithful to come to the rescue of the fund by general subscriptions.——The Loretto Convent at Lindsay, burned. Loss, $20,000.——D. Fisher, Teller of the Dominion Bank, Oshawa, Ont., hurried off by a train whilst inspection of the bank's affairs was going on. It is said his cash was about $2,000 short. He was intercepted at Kingston and will be taken back for trial. Fisher's disappearance was a great surprise to the townspeople generally.——Rev. J. A. Darlin, Methodist minister of Olka, a native reservation, has asked for a military force to protect him, as part of his premises have been pulled down, and a desperate fight taken place.

SPAIN.

The Government claims to have received further information of a revolutionary movement in the Provinces. Several arrests have been made.

THE VATICAN.

The Pope has decided to create another Cardinal in the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Work on all vessels in the harbor is suspended on account of trouble between employers and laborers.

IRELAND.

The Grand Master of the Orangemen at Belfast has received information that the Invincibles are on his track.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck is preparing a radical revision of the constitution of the Empire. The election laws are to be amended, and a permanent military budget created. The Deputies in the Reichstag will be required to take an oath of fidelity to the constitution, the object being to exclude Socialists from membership.——The police have entered upon a general and concerted movement against Socialistic Societies throughout the Empire. The Socialists had effected a general organization for the purpose of holding meetings to reach a common understanding as to the plan of campaign for the approaching Reichstag election. The Government resolved to do all in its power to thwart, as far as possible, any general unity of action among Socialistic Societies, which have been tending toward unification, for the purpose of effective political action. In pursuance of this official determination the police have found or invented reasons for breaking up or preventing the holding of nearly every one of the arranged meetings in the environs of Berlin, to date.

The Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Dr. Gregory, of the Civil Service Commission, will in a few days leave for the West, to hold examinations for general department service in the various Cities. The dates of the examinations are arranged as follows: May 13, Des Moines; 15, Omaha; 17, Lincoln; 20, Denver; 24, Topeka; 26, Kansas City; 28, St. Louis; 29, Milwaukee; 31, Chicago; June 5, Dubuque; 10, Minneapolis; and 11, St. Paul. Minneapolis and St. Paul have been added to the list of postoffices coming under the civil service rules, as over 50 clerks are now employed in each of those offices.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Collections of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, are as follows: Spirits, $55,497,393, an increase of $2,102,440 over the corresponding period of the previous year; tobacco, $18,854,535, a decrease of $13,755,393; fermented liquors, $12,688,859, increase, $505,776; banks and bankers, $2,382, decrease, $3,741,534; miscellaneous sources, $440,904, decrease, $6,006,539. Aggregate receipts, $87,454,084, which is $20,505,253 less than the collections the last fiscal year.

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The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1884.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is easy at 3 @ 6 cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ @ cent. Bar silver, 112. Sterling Exchange steady; $4.87½ for long and $4.89½ for short. Government Bonds in fractions lower for fours. State bonds dull. Railways lower. Stocks—Market firmer after 11 o'clock and a rally of ½ @1¾ @ cent. Lake Shore rose 1¾ to 89¾c. Central 1¾ to 79. St. Paul 1¾ to 86¾. Reading 1¾ to 49¾. Northwest 1¾ to 119¾. Other active shares rose ½@1 @ cent. Denver was exceptionally heavy at 11¾. At midday ½@¾ @ cent. of the improvement was lost.

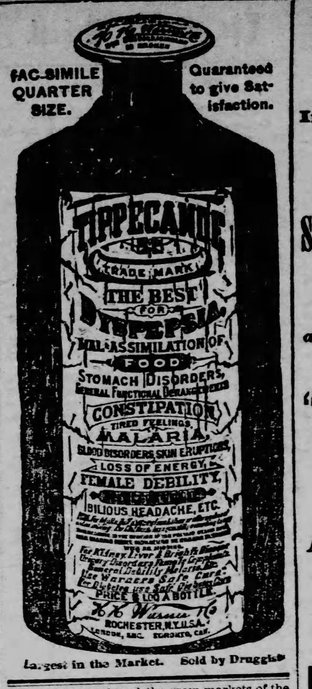
Government Bonds—3s registered, 100¾; 4½s, 113¾; 4s, 123¾; Pacific 6s, '95, 129 bid.

TRADE.

There was no marked change in the general business of the country within the week just closed. Dry goods and grocerymen have met with a good trade so far this Spring, but clothing manufacturers and jobbers have not done as well as usual. Boots and shoe merchants have done a satisfactory business. Other branches of trade are reported fairly active.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week, No 2 Cash Red wheat was recorded in this market at 88¼c; on Wednesday it rose to 87½c; on Thursday 1c was the value; on Friday it was pushed up to 91c; on Saturday the highest point, 91½c, and on Monday sales were made at 1 3-8c, exhibiting an improvement for the week of 3c.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LOSS OF ENERGY
FEMALE DEBILITY
BILIOUS HEADACHE, ETC.
ROCHESTER, N.Y. U.S.A.
Largest in the Market.